Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 3[illegible] WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1819. [NUMBER 1520

WE mentioned in our last Paper, the rumour which had reached us of it's being in contemplation to raise a Subscription for the Relief of the Unfortunate Persons, who had suffered so severely from the late Earthquake at Anjar, and other parts within the Honorable Company's Territories in Kutch; and we have now the satisfaction of stating that a Subscription has been set on foot, which promises of being sufficient in the end to afford very essential relief to a "once flourishing population which "was reduced in one moment to wretch-"edness and misery."

The Government of Bombay has, with its usual liberality, subscribed the sum of Four Thousand Rupees, on account of the Hon'ble Company; independent of the relief which, we understand, it has afforded by reducing the suspension of all taxes, and assessment of every kind, on account of Government, as long as it may be found necessary.

The following further sums have already been subscribed:—

	Rupees.
Sir Evan Nepean, Bart.	500
Alexander Bell, Esq.	250
G. L. Prendergast, "	250
Francis Warden, "	250
William Newnham, "	200
Henry Meriton, "	250
Major General Baillie,	250
Sir W. Keir,	250
James Farish, Esq.	150
Captain James MacMurdo,	500

Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm and Co. and the amount remitted to Capt. MacMurdo, the Resident, for the purpose of being distributed in the maaner he may think most adviseable.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Lieut. *Edward Thomson* of H. M. 65th Regiment are required to pay in the Amount of their Debts respectively to the Pay-Master of the Regiment at Fort George Barracks, on or before the 31st instant, and all persons having Claims on the Estate of the Deceased are required to hand them in to the Major of the Regiment on or before the said date; after which period none will be received or attended to.

(Signed) N. WARREN,
Major H. M. 65th Regt.

Bombay, 16th July 1819.

Advertisement.

MRS. ANN REEL, the widow of the late Mr. EDWARD REEL, returns her most grateful thanks to the liberal benefactors, who have afforded her pecuniary relief under severe misfortunes. She is desirous of returning to England, and would be glad to accompany a Lady, or would take Charge of Children, whose age may require the tender care of a Female accustomed to the Sea. For further particulars enquire of Mrs. REEL at Mr. BLAIR'S Meadow-Srt. or at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 17th July 1819.

J. JOHNSTON,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
HAIR CUTTER,
DRESSER AND ORNAMENTAL HAIR
Manufacturer,
FROM ROSS, LONDON.

MOST respectfully begs leave to return his grateful thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, and the public in general of the Settlement, for the encouragement he has received since he commenced in the above line of Business, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to merit a further continuance of their favours.

J. JOHNSTON,

Most respectfully begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the settlement, that he has received a most elegant assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's ORNAMENTAL HAIR, AND PERFUMERY, from Ross's Emporium, London; viz.

Tuft ringlets, Madona fronts, do. plain, Necklocks, Grecian Bandeaus, mounted fillets, Ladies' Crop Head dresses, do. do. with patent divisions in front, do. long dress with do:, Gentlemen's perukes plain, do. Ross's much admired patent Heads of Hair; Curling hoops, French Rollers, Hair Ribbon, Patent Net, Hair Pins, Court plaister, French Rouge, Emperor of China's Lavender Water, Botanic do., La Fleurde' alliance, Ladies' scent bags, Oil antique, Essence of Roses, Aromatic Vinegar; Patent Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail do. Fancy Soaps of every description.

N. B. All orders from the upper stations will be punctually executed.

PALMER'S BUILDING, APOLLO STREET,
16th July 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
This day, and To-morrow,
The following Articles viz:—

SEVERAL articles consisting of Curry Dishes, Tea Pots, Soap Ladles, Dessert and Table Spoons, Scotch Cambrics, and Dimities, Bengal Bandanna Handkerchief's, Hessian Boots, Fowling Pieces, Looking Glasses, Riding and Buggy Whips, Bottled Beer, and Palanquins, &c. &c.

At 12 o'Clock, will be put up Two Europe Cows. Also a Handsome Dennet or Buggy, brought out by the Europe Ships.

Apollo-Street, 21st July, 1819.

NEW COMMISSION ROOMS,

John Yeates,

HAS FOR PRIVATE SALE,
On Commission, for Ready Money.

AN Elegant Europe Chariot, built expressly for running on the Bombay Roads, with or without a Capital Pair of Horses and Harness.

Apollo-Street, 20th July, 1819.

Cashmere Shawls.

FOR Sale and may be had at Mr. Anderson's a few fine Cashmere Shawls and Handkerchiefs, on reasonable terms.

Bombay, 21st July 1819.

Advertisement.

TAKE Notice that I the undersigned have entered into an agreement with GOPIKABHOY the Mother and GUNPUT PUTLAJEE, and BALKUSNA PUTLAJEE, the Sons of the aforesaid GOPIKABHOY for the purchase of the House and promises in Rampart Row within the Fort of Bombay, which are at present occupied as a Medical dispensatory and Tennanted by DOCTOR OGILVIE.

This notice is to apprize any person or persons interested in the aforesaid House and premises in order that they shall make known their objections if any in due time to the said undersigned.

FATIMA BEEBEE,
A Legatee to the late Col. Llewellin.
Bombay, 21st July 1819.

A CARD.

THE Gazette Calendar and Army List are ready for delivery.

Bombay, 23d June, 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1ST JULY 1819.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

AS connected with the General Order by Government dated the 14th of April last, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has much pleasure in publishing to the Army the following General Order in by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council. of the 14th of May, regarding the Military operations in Kutch.

Fort Wiliam 14th May 1819. General Order by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

The accompanying Documents, relating to Military Operation in Kutch, are published for General information.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council entirely concurs in the sentiments expressed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay in approbation of the admirable conduct of Major General Sir William Grant Keir, and the Officers and men employed under his Command, during their short but brilliant service in Kutch.

By the Command of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

(A true Copy)
(Signed) C. T. METCALFE.
Sec. to the Govt.

10th July 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the Division Orders issued by Brigadier General Smith on the 3d Instant placing Assistant Surgeon Henderson at the disposal of the Honorable the Commissioner in the Deckan.

The furlough to sea on sick certificate granted to Major J. C. M'Clintock of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry on the 28th of November last is extended to the 1st of January next.

14th July 1819.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Military Pay-office at the Presidency, now vacated by the return to Europe of Mr. Sparrow, be transported to the Military branch of the service & in future to be held by a Military Officer. That Field Officers be eligible for this appointment,

Capt. Isaac Kinnersly of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the situation of Military Paymaster at the Presidency, on a Salary of seven (700) hundred Rupees per Mensem, in addition to the Garrison Pay and Allowances of his Rank —The appointment to have effect from the 1st of August.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain James Morse of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry to succeed to the Command of Fort Victoria, vacated by the return to Europe of Captain Wm. Morison.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to the Govt.

MR. EDITOR,

Having for these last two years attempted to settle the situation of the principal ports in the Persian Gulph, while navigating those seas I send you the result of my observations for General information should you think them worthy of a corner in your paper.

Bassorah Factory by 2 Imer.

of Jupiter 1st Satellite,	47°	45'	47"
1 Emersion Do. 3d Do.	47	53,	00
Means	47,	48,	23 E.
Means 418, Lunars Sun East and West of the Moon,	47,	42,	48,
Latitude by Several Mer. Altitudes of the Moon,	30,	30,	31, N.
Bushire Old Factory,			
Emer. Jupiter 1st Satellite,	50°	51'	03"
Emer. Do. 3d Do.	51,	01,	00
Immer, Do. 1st Do.	50,	53,	45,
Immer. Do. 2d Do.	50,	57,	15,
Means	50,	55,	45, 7 E.
Means 180 Lunars Sun East side Moon,	50,	54,	00
Latitude not having sufficient observations I consider to be between,	28°	58'	& 28° 59' N.
Muscat Town,			
Emer. of Jupiterd 2 Satellite,	58°	40'	45"
Immer. Do. 1st Do.	58,	38,	15,
Means	58,	40,	07, 5 E.
Latitude,	23,	38,	15, N.
An Emersion Jupiter 1st Satellite,	56°	45'	00",
Great Quoin N. 45 W. 8 miles give,		5,	20
Longitude Great Quoin nearly	56,	39,	40, E.
Latitude,	26,	29,	47, N.

As every care and attention was used in making the above observations, combined with an excellent Sextant and Telescope, made by Troughton, I have every reason to think they cannot err above 2 miles.

I remain,
Your Obedient,
J. A. EDWIN.

Sophia, Bombay July 12th 1819.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The reply of Mulla Firouz, to the Critics on the Desatir is already in type, and shall appear in our next.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 21st JULY, 1819.

The Samarang of this port from Liverpool, the 4th of April, anchored in the harbour on Monday last, and we hasten to lay before our readers all the interesting articles we have been able to collect from the very irregular file of Journals that came consigned to us, the latest of which is the Courier of the 27th March. The 3 per cents were at 74¼ on that day. Debates in parliament run high, the Ministers much in the Minority. Evidence was daily taking before the Bar of the House of Commons on the charge against Mr. Quin. Mr. Money, had been returned for Wooton Basset. Mr. Lamb is the successfull candidate for Westminster.

With respect to Parliamentary debates, we have only to observe, what will be received by our readers with great exultation, that the following was the decision of the House of Commons on Sir James M'Intosh's motion respecting the penal laws, in oppos tion to a motion of Lord Castlereaghs, upon the same subject.—On the division of the House the votes were.

Ayes for the motion.....147
Noes 128

MAJORITY AGAINST MINISTERS 19

The result was received with successive cheers,

Commercial. Accounts from England of the 1st April, state the Cotton Markets to be completely overstocked and that the quantity of India Cotton unsold in the United Kingdoms is more then thirty-seven millions of pounds, besides half that quantity of American, it adds however that from its low price the India Cotton is going off quickly and that new factories are every day springing up in the manufactering districts. Some failures had taken place in London which people attribute to the ruinous trade with Bengal. One of those however which had caused much apprehension, it is said will be enabled to pay all demands against them.

We understand that the Westmorland and Kingsmill, Free Traders who have been preparing to go round to Bengal, have been prevented from so doing by the General Tenor of their license.

We regret that a press of other matter has prevented our giving publicity, to the proceedings of the meeting at Madras for the purpose of preparing an address to the Governor General on the General success of his Lordships adminstration.

We copy the following statement respecting Egypt, from the last Bombay Courier; but at the same we think it fair to state, that however the Calcutta Editor has erred in his representations concerning Mr. Belzoni, that he is indefatigable in publishing every thing concerning the antiquities of that country. As a proof he has republished the Article from the Quarterly Review, with the engraving of the Pyramid, thereby exposing his own error and making, if such is his intention the *amende honorable*. Of any such intention however we profess ourselves totally ignorant, nor are we in posession of all the papers necessary for

he investigation of the facts; we only wish in common justice that he may be heard in defence, before he is condemned.

I see the Editor of the Calcutta Journal is amusing you with a series of fictions, for so all his remarks on Egypt, as far as they have been given, must be termed. The last Quarterly which gives a correct account of Belzoni, will convince the Indian world how little the Editor's biography is to be relied upon, and his fine apostrophe to Joseph, Pharaoh, and all the generations of Israel, on seeing Yusuph's Hall, may convince him of his ignorance, since in every book of travels it may be seen that the said hall was built by the Minister of Saladin called Yusuph, and therefore is a Saracenic work of which the many Cufic inscriptions on the sides of the room bear sufficient evidence. In his review of Mr. Belzoni's letter, who happily is still alive, he has made thirty eight grossly incorrect, I was going to say, false, assertions, and shews a pitiful jealousy in attempting to take away from the merits of a man, of whose discoveries he has shewn himself so ignorant. The white statue which the Calcutta critic so boldly asserts to be nothing more than one of the usual guards placed before the temple of Priapus, which are large broken colossi, was, on the contrary, a small and beautiful statue, almost entire, dug up from thirty feet, or nearly that, below the surface, & is now in the possession of Mr. Salt. There were always 14 King's tombs known to the public, instead of the limited number noticed by the Calcutta Editor, and in addition to these, Mr. Belzoni discovered six or seven more (one may not be a King's tomb), one of which is the finest remains of antiquity known, and he did also discover in it an alabaster sarcophagus (notwithstanding the sneers of the Calcutta commentator) now on it's way home, which also belongs to Mr. Salt. Mr. Belzoni did also open for the first time, the temple of Ipsambul, which was closed and covered with sand excepting a portion of the heads of two colossi in front, though the Editor of the Calcutta Journal is bold enough in India to assert the contrary; and the proof of it is, that Mr. Salt finished the excavation this year as far as to the feet of one of the colossi, in company with Mr. Bankes, who pointed out precisely the line of the sand when he visited it, which occupied at least thirty feet above the door. In fact, if Mr. Belzoni were but here, to reply to the unhandsome attack made upon him, the public would be at once convinced that such a forger of romances is little fit for the task which he has so pompously announced.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

On Wednesday last the third Sessions of oyer terminer &c. for this town and island &c. commenced before the Honorable Court of the Recorder of Bombay. The following Gentleman were sworn in as the Grand Jury.

J. H. CRAWFORD Esq. FOREMAN.

J. A. Macpherson, Esq.	B. Noton, Esq.
Thomas Larkins, Esq.	James Henderson, Esq.
M. De Vitre, Esq.	Bazett Doveton, Esq.
Capt. George Barnes,	Wm. C. Bruce, Esq.
Capt. John Laurence,	Charles Law, Esq.
J. B. Simson, Esq.	T. Boradaile, Esq.
Capt. R. Morgan,	Capt. W. T. Graham,
Capt. Wm. Manwaring,	James Farish, Esq.
T. G. Gardiner, Esq.	Robt. Dalrymple, Esq.

After a short charge from the worshipful the Mayor, the grand Jury retired, and the Court adjourned till the following morning, when the Grand Jury returned, true Bills against Joào de Souza and Gover Gopall, for a Burglary; Apa Goya, a tindal, and seven others, lascars of a boat, for an assault on and throwing into the sea the Kurance of the boat, Deen Mahomed, with intent to drown him; two Bills against Pandoorang Gulput Dalvie, Purshotum Nanadaiker and Gunoo Savant for a conspiracy to poison Baltee Nanajin; and no bill again Seedee Soban for manslaughter.

The Court then proceeded with the trials of the prisoners. The Burglary case was a common one of no particular interest. Joaó de Souza was found guilty and Gover Gopall acquited. The case of throwing over the Kuranee was one of a very atrocious kind. A quarrel having arisen duaing the voyage, between the Kurranee and the sailors in consequence of the former accusing them of plundering part of the cargo under the charge, of the latter on their voyage from Cochin to Bombay, came to anchor off Mount Delhi, and after hustling the Kuranee about, took him by the arms & legs, and threw him into the sea, at seven o'clock in the evening, and immediately after they made sail. The Kuranee swain all night, and at gunfire next morning was picked up by a fishing boat and carried to Mangalore, whence he made his way to Bombay, and arrived just an hour after the boat from which he had been thrown over board had anchored in the harbour. The tindal and the seamen reported to the owner of the boat, that in a gale of wind off Hunury and Kunury, the night before, the Kuranee and one of the sailors had fallen overboard, that the sailor was saved, but the Kuranee was drowned. The prisoners were all found guilty.

The Grand Jury having thrown out the Bill against Seedee Soban for manslaughter, he was arraigned on the Coroner's inquest, but no evidence being produced against him, he was acquitted and discharged by proclamation.

The Court then adjourned till yesterday morning, when Joaò de Souza was sentenced to seven years' transportation to Prince of Wales Island. The tindal and one lascar were sentenced to be imprisoned 12 months and to be twice publicly whipped at Musjid Bunder, another lascar to be imprisoned nine months and to be once publicly whipped, and the remaining five lascars to be imprisoned six months.

The Grand Jury threw out two bills for perjury, and there being no other bills for their consideration, they stated to the Court, the great hardship which was experienced by several gentleman who were constant in obeying the summons of the Sheriff, in consequence of the disregard paid to his summons by others The Grand Jury also presented, as a serious inconvenience, the preparing and sending in bills of indictment after the first day of the Sessions.

The Court thanked the Grand Jury for bringing these grievances to its notice, and said that measures should be taken to prevent their recurrence Four gentleman who had not appeared as Grand Jurors when their names were called over, were then fined in one hundred rupees each, and thn Court adjourned until Monday the 26th July for the trial of an indictment for perjury. All the other cases of misdemeanor were ordered to stand over till the ensuing October Sessions.

[Bombay Courier.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

Letters from Malwan, of the 8th July, mention that a large ship had been at anchor for two days near Atchera, and that it was feared she would ultimately be wrecked, as the Monsoon had set in with great violence.

The departures and projected departure of the present springs will be most numerous they commenced yesterday, with the England, and Brampton, Free Traders for London and the Hibernia Brig for the Isle of France, they will be followed to-morrow by the Indiamen for China.

We may look daily for the Wellington, Bombay Merchant, Orient, Ann, Bombay Castle, and Diana.

The Upton Castle, Surat Castle, and Lushington, had arrived in England but no account of the Hannah.

The weather during the last week has been more than unusually stormy and the rain has fell in torrents.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—July 19th, Ship Samarang, J. K. Durant, from Liverpool, 4th April.

DEPARTURES.—Ship England, Reay, to London.
Ship Brampton, Green, to Liverpool.
Brig Hiberuia, to Isle of France.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Katherine S. Forbes, Lamb, for ditto.
Ship Elizabeth, Harrison, for ditto.
Ship Loyalty, Hearn, for Londno.
Ship Futtay, Alvadood, Richardson, for Java.
H. C. Ship Inglis, Borradaile, for China.
Ship Marquis Camden, Larkins, for ditto.
Ship Essex, Nisbet, for ditto.
Ship Vansittart, Dalrymple, for ditto
Portuguese.—Ship Europa, Luz, for Rio de Janeiro.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Psyche, Ariel, Sylph, Thetis, Benares, Antelope.

H. C. SHIPS.

Marquis Camden, Essex, Inglis, Vansittart.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Asia Felix, Helen, Glenelg, Angelica, Caron, Minerva, Grab, Mira Ketch, Samarang.

BENGAL.

Susan. Robarts, Jessy.

ARABS.

Faz Rubanee, Seton Grab, Ahmedy, Kader Bux.

CEYLON.

Minerva, Ariel brig.

FREE TRADERS.

Jemima, Orpheus, Elizabeth, Westmoreland, Loyalty, Kingsmill, Prince Regent, Katherine Forbes, Thames.

PORTUGUESE.

Europa.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

June 13.—Brig Venus, G. Kilgour, from the Isle of France, 3d April.
Do. Brig Minerva, J. Russell, from Acheen, 18th May.
Do. French Ship Eugenie, Vandererruyce, from Bourdeaux.
Do. 14, Ship Cornwallis, R. Graham, from Bombay, 28th May.
Do. 15, Ship Stockton, R. Langley, from England, 85th February.
Do. 16th Ship Barton, John Claridge, from Madras, 27to May, and Eskapelly, 8th June.
Do. 18, H. C. Ship Waterloo, Alsager, from England, 2d March.

Off Calcutta.

June 13, The Blenheim.
Do. 14, The Stanmore, Brig Venus and French Ship L'Eugenie.
Do. 15, The Brig Minerva.
Do. 16, The Stockton.
Do. 18, The Barton.

PUT BACK.

June 14, American Ship Ramdolloll Day, to Roe, to repair damage.
Do. Ship Cochin, J. Greene, to wait till the weather is fair.

PASSENGERS.

Per Cornwallis.—Mrs. Beck, Mr. Beck, L. J. Baretto, Esq. firm of Messrs J. Baretto and Son.

Per Hon'ble Company's Ship Waterloo.—The Marchioness of Hastings, Miss L. Ramsford, Miss J. Campbell, Mrs. L. Durham, Miss J. McLeod, Miss C. Sparrow, Miss E. Durnam, Miss Ann Douglas, Major J. Macra and Major P. Stanhope, Aid-de-Camp to H. E, Governor General, Capt. L. Courtoy, 12th Regiment, Mr. J. Trotter, Mr. J. Bycroft Best and Mr. A. Eustnley, Writers, H. C. Civil Service, Mr, A. Donnelly, Mr. J. MacGregor, Mr. G. N. Prole, Mr. S. Prole, Mr. P. Brown, M. C. Haldane. Mr. J. Ludlow, J, Sweetenham, D. Thomson, J. Webber, and Charles Cooper, Free Mariners.

Servants to the Marchioness.

Mary Winter, Margaret Robinson, and William Steward,—199 Company's Recruits, 8 Women and 6 Children.

Departures from Calcutta.

June 14.—Ship Samdany, G. C. Lindsay, for Penang.
Do. Ship Lord Melville, T. Wetherall, for London.
Do. 19, Ship Egfrid, V. Kirby, for London.
Do. French Ship Roxelane, C. Bordes, for Bourdeaux.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.

ON THE 19TH INSTANT.

Diamond Horbour.

Remain,—The Cambridge, Cornwallis and Fame, outward bound.
Passed down,—The H. C. Ship Ernaad and Samdanny.
Passed up,—The Aberdeen, Commodore Preble American Brig Wasp, and Dutch Brig Maria.

Kedgeree.

Remains,—The Theodosia, outward bound.
Passed down,—The Heroine, Catherine, and American Ship Tartar.

New Anchorage.

Remain.—The H. C. Ship Waterloo, Pascoa, Randolol Day American, and outward bound Danish Ship Frederick.
Passed down,—The American Ship Julius Cæsar.

Saugur.

Remains,—The outward bound American Ship Aristides.

Passed to Sea.

The George Cruttenden.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 7th inst. at Poonah, by the Rev. N Wade, Senior Chaplain, Mr. Wm. Pollock, conductor of ordnance Poonah auxiliary force, to Mrs. Mergaret Law.

DEATH.—On the 15th inst. at Lieutenant Thompson H. M. 65th Regt.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.—On the 5th instant, Mr. Charles Stephen, to Miss Anna Lopes.

BIRTHS.—At Mynpooree, the Lady of Lieut. R. W. Wilson. Adjutant of the Infantry Levy, of a Son.

On the 7th instant, at Patna, Mrs. Frances D' Camera. Widow of the late Capt. J. J. D'Camera, Junior, was safely delivered of a Daughter.

At Royaporam, on the 26th ultimo, the Lady of Lieut. O'Connell, of a Daughter.

At Kalkadavy, on the 10th ultimo. the Wife of Mr. W. M. Davis, Conductor of Ordnance, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Fort William. on the 11th instant, after a short illness. Lieut. Thomas Maw. H. M, 17th Foor, much and deeply regretted by his brother Officers and a numerous circle of friends.

At the same place, on the 14th instant, Major Peter Lewis Grant of the 12th Native infantry. and Officiating Town and Fort Major of Fort William—aged 36 years.

At Serampore, on the 15th instant, Mr. William Oakes. Superintendent of the Native School; aged 22 years.

Yesterday. the 25th instant. the infant Daughter of Mr. John Harris, aged 9 months and 6 days, sincerely regretted.

On the 14th instant, Mr. Henr. Reid, Assistant in the Office of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co:—aged 44 years.

On the same day, Mr. George Smith, aged 45 years and 8 months—remarkably distinguished for his candour and an openness of mind, with uprightness of dealing.

EUROPE.

FEBRUARY AND MARCH.

MARRIAGES.—On Sunday last, at Christ Church, Mr. Egerton Smith to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. James Wood, accountant.

On Thursday se'nnight, Mr. John Nathan to Miss Francis Samuel, sister to Mr. Nathan Samuel, of this town.

On Wednesday the 3d ult. Mr. Mark Mason, of Keswick, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Green, the celebrated artist of Ambleside.

On Wednesday the 17th ult. at Kendal, Thomas Stamp, Esq. post captain R. N. to Elizabeth Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Josep Maude, Esq. of Kendal.

Yesterday morning, at St. Anne's Churc, Mathew Fletcher, Esq. of Crompton-fold, near Bolton, to Ann, only daughter of Mr. Luke Mann, Renshaw street.

At Preston, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. R. C. Wilson, Major Austen, 25th, the King's Own Borderers, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late William Shawe, Esq., of that town.

On the 16th inst., at the Cathedral, Ferns, by the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ferns, Frederick, second son of Robert Shaw, of Bushy Park, in the county of Dublin, Esq., M. P., to Thomasine Emily, youngest daughter of the late Hon. George Jocelyn, grand-daughter to the late and niece to the present Earl of Roden.

BIRTHS.—On Friday morning, at his house in Portland-place, the Lady of Henry Bonham, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 18th inst. in Bedford-square, Mrs. James Wm. Farrer, of a son.

On the 19th inst., the Lady of Wm. Thompson, Esq., Laurence Pountney-hill, of a daughter, which only survived a few hours.

On the 24th ult., at Keswick, the Lady of Robert Southey, Esq., of a son.

On the 14th inst., at Sloneley Cottage, near Kimbolton, Hunts, the Lady of Frederick Welstead, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 21st inst., at her father's, Mr. Mackay, of Piccadilly, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Edward Vincent, Vicar of Rowell, in Wiltshire, of a son.

DEATHS.—*of the Esquimaux.*—On the 14th instant, at Edinburgh, John Sackelouse, aged 22, a native of the West Coast of Greenland. This Esquimaux has occupied a considerably share of public attention, and his loss will be generally felt. He had already rendered important services to the Country, in the last expedition of discovery, and great expectations were naturally formed of the utility which he would prove on the voyage about to sail for Baffin's Bay. The Admirality, with great liberality and judgment, had directed the greatest pains to be taken in his further education, and he had been several months in Edinburgh with this view, when he was seized with a violent inflammation in the chest, which carried him off in a few days. He was extremely docile, and though rather slow in the attainment of knowledge, he was industrious, zealous, and cheerfull and always grateful for the kindness and attention shown to him. His amiable disposition and simple manners, had interested those who had opportunities of knowing him personally, in a way that will not soon be forgotten. To the public, his loss, we fear, is irreparable: to his friends, it is doubly severe, Just before his death, the poor Esquimaux said he knew he was going to die; that his father and mother had died in the same way; and that his sister, who was the last of all his relations, had just appeared to him and called him away.

Recently, at Bulwell, aged 90, a veteran, named Gent, formerly well known in Nottingham as a seller of besoms. He fought in the battle of Minden, in 1759, where he lost both his legs, and had them amputated above the knees. The case of a person's surviving such a loss for sixty years is believed to be unprecedented He travelled generally on an ass, and appearing in an old uniform, attracted considerable attention.

On the 4th February inst. at Cheetwood, Lancashire, James Banks Robinson, late of the royal navy. in his 71st year. He was 50 years in his Majesty's service, and fought in twelve general engagements, among which were those of the Nile and Trafalgar, when he acted as pilot to the fleet. He commenced his career with the celebrated Bruce, and was one of the desperate few who carried up *the bowl of punch*, and sacrificed to Bacchus, on the top of *Pompey's Pillar*.

Awful Mortality in one Family.—On Tuesday the 29th December last, Edward, the son of Mr. Gillard, a respectable farmer, in the parish of Halberton, near Tiverton, a healthy, fine looking youth, aged 11 years, died, after a few days' illness, of a throat complaint, leaving behind him three sisters, all thriving, promising girls, who bade fair for life; but on Saturday, the 16th January, Mary, aged 10 years, was called in her eye: no serious apprehensions were entertained; but, to the grief of her parents and friends, she died the following Wednesday the 22d.—On Wednesday following she was burried; when, awful to relate! the parents and relatives were but just returned from the grave, when Elizabeth, aged three years, expired, leaving then only one to console the afflicted parents with the hopes of its life being spared. But that hope was not realized; the girl, whose name was Ann, aged five years, began to droop, and lingered until the following Tuesday, Febrary 2d, when she expired. Thus, in the short space of about five weeks, these four promising children were snatched away from their fond parents. This awful visitation has made a great impression on the minds of the people in that neighbourhood, and excited their warmest commiseration for the parents on this very afflicted event.

On Sunday, the 21st ul. at Walworth, near London, in the 70th years of his age, Joseph Jenkins, D. D. son of the late Rev. Evan Jenkins, of Wrexham, in the country of Denbigh.

On the 24th December, at Demerara, Mr. R. Perry, second son of Richard Perry, Esq. Holt-hill, Cheshire.

Lately, at Lisbon, Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Jonathan Hatfield, Esq. of Manchester.

In his 82d year. Professor W. Ogilvie, of the King's College, Aberdeen.

On Wednesday, the 17th ult. aged 24, Mr. Thomas Clowes, book-keeper.

Same day, aged 68, Mr. Robert Mawdsley, Gay-street.

On Thursday the 18th ult. aged 71, Agnes, wife of Mr. Hugh Currie, King-street.

On Friday the 19th ult. in the 47th year of his age, Mr. W. Almond, Pownall-square.

On Sunday the 21st ult. at Loton-park, Salop, in the 66th year of his age Sir Robert Leighton, Bart. The baronetage and estates devolve on his first cousin, Major-General, now Sir Baldwyn Leighton, Bart.

On Tuesday the 23d ult. aged 57, John Baldwin, Esq. an eminent solicitor, and one of the Alderman of Lancaster.

On Wednesday se'nnight, Mr. Charles Cliffwers, Frodsham-street, Chester, butcher, aged 70.

Same day, Margaret, wife of the late Mr. G. Shearing, of Chester, druggist.

On Friday last, Isabella, wife of Edward Parr, Whitechapel.

On Tuesday the 23d ult. after a few days illness, aged 59, Mr. John Vary, of Worsley.—He had been principal cashier to the extensive concerns of the late Duke of Bridgwater, for upwards of 23 year.

Same day, aged 45, Mr. Thomas Forest, calico-manufacturer of Blackburn.

On Saturday last, aged 77, Mr. James Waring, Black-staeet.

On Sunday last, aged 44, Mr. Thomas Skeaping, sailor, he has left a widow and seven small children to bewail his loss.

On Sunday last, Captain John Brown, of the Alsthorpe, of this port.

On the 21st inst., at his house in Portland-place, Lieutenant-General Charles Morgan, in the 77th year of his age.

At Walworth, on the 19th inst. Mrs. Katharine Berkeley, late of Oundle, aged 62; respected and lamented by all who knew her.

On Saturday last, at his seat, Earl Stoke Park, Wilts, Joshua Smith, Esq. aged 86.

On the 18th January, at Antigua, where he went for the benefit of his health, John Hawksby, Esq. of London, eldest son of [illegible] Hawksby, Esq., of Dublin. The early fate of this truly estimable young man will be long and deeply regretted by his numerous friends, to whom his many amiable qualities had so justly endeared him.

Early on Saturday morning last, after an illness of two days only, Anne the wife of Joseph King, Esq. of Gray's Inn-square, and Cobham, Surrey.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Calcutta.

June 22.

We have the satisfactory task of reporting the safe arrival, at the Government House, of the Marchioness of Hastings, who landed from the Phœnix Yatch yesterday, a little before 12 o'clock.

The voyage of the Waterloo, in which her Ladyship was embarked, was the most auspicious and agreeable, from its commencement to its close. The vessel and her accommodations are spoken of in terms of admiration; and the urbanity of the Commande, extending its influence to the officers and crew, as well as to the numerous passengers on board, combined with the presence of the Marchioness, to render the Ship a scene of social happiness, and to have inspired every individual from the highest to the lowest, with a sense of peculiar good fortune, in being the companion and participators of such a delightful voyage.

[*The Calcutta Journal*,—*June* 22.

The commercial accounts received by the *Waterloo*, are very discouraging—A Price Current of the 23d of February, mentions Cotton as selling at from 5d. to 8d. per lb., with a stock of 190,000 bales unsold in England and Scotland, half of which is from India. The Company have taken up six Free Trade Ships, of about 400 and 450 tons each at 11 and 12£ per ton.

The *Atlas* and *Streatham* parted from the *Waterloo* a few days after she left England. They have on board His Majesty's 11th Regt. of L. D., and are represented to be crowded. It is therefore conjectured that they may touch at the Cape.

Among the literary productions announced for publication, we find Minutes of a Journey over-land from Bundelcund through Egypt to England, by Major Fitz-Clarence, A. D. C. to the Governor General.

SHIP GENERAL HEWETT.

We have been kindly permitted to publish the following extracts of a letter, written by a Lady, who is a Passenger on the H. C. ship *General Hewett*, dated Port Louis, 14th April 1819. The description which it conveys, of the imminent danger of the vessel—of the distress and sufferings of those who appear to have resigned themselves to their expected fate—and of the excellent conduct of the Captain, his Officers and men,—cannot fail to be interesting to our readers.

We arrived here yesterday in anchoring ground, and are now towing into harbour. On that dreadful day, the 24th March, we thought we had taken our final farewell of you, and of all earthly things. The weather had been extremely stormy for seven or eight days before, and the Marine Barometer falling,—but, on the night of the 23d it blew quite a gale, which encreased every hour: no one on board could sleep. When day broke I endeavoured to put on some clothes, and after giving some directions respecting the safety of the children, went down to the cabin below, thinking we should feel the motion of the ship less there—but all was confusion and uproar—the heat could only be equalled by the Black hole of Calcutta—all the Ports had been shut for several days, and the hatches for many hours—darkness reign'd in all its glory The only light visible seem'd to be from the foam of the waves, which raised themselves in pyramids, and knocked their heads together. We all got out of the cabin with difficulty, and placed ourselves at the bottom of the companion ladder, on the gun deck, and held on by the sides of the stairs, and some compassionate souls tried to comfort us, by saying what they firmly believed themselves to be false, but others spoke their mind more freely. When one of these was sent up for the book in which the remarks were written, he said, "there was more written than would ever be read"—but, by that time I had settled every thing in my own mind, and had become composed, as well as those who were with me, and it surprised every one to hear with what energy we *passed the word* from the Quarter-Master standing at the wheel on deck to those on the gun deck working at the rudder. There was a Midshipman station'd for the purpose, and with him we divided the distance, and made ourselves useful for several hours. You may laugh now at the idea of our calling at every moment, "Ease her off"—"That will do"—"port"—"That's enough"—"Ease a little"—"Hard up"—"Hold on." But these were serious moments to us. There were four Sailors and two Quarter-Masters at the wheel, and six men below. The tiller rope broke three different times, and three men were struck with such violence, that the Doctor thought they were killed—fortunately they were only stunn'd. The sails flew in ribbons, though *new* and put up the day before. I shall never forget the noise of the Main sail. It was like the breaking up of every stick in the ship, and no person could go near it. At last it went, carrying a great deal of rigging along with it, about 11 o'clock; and anxiously did we look forward to 12 o'clock, expecting that the storm would then clear up. But it became worse and worse, We were then soaking in water that came in at the stern windows, in the heavy pitches, and the spray dashed so thick over the deck, that Capt. Cameron, standing at the wheel, could not, except at intervals, see the main mast. The Boat lash'd across the stern windows, was dash'd from one side to the other, and carried away, after having broken the windows. The guns on the upper deck rolled under water—at 2 o'clock the main-top mast went, and Capt. Cameron gave orders for our only remaining sail to be cut away. We then went back to the cabin, and sat down there to wait quietly the crisis of our fate. There was now general confusion among the Passengers: many crying bitterly—the servants shrieking dreadfully. They became calm however at length, till at 5 o'clock when the Tiller itself went, and the sea rushed in, in torrents—the accident was close to our door, and I could not help saying aloud, that now indeed our anxieties would soon be over, and that a few minutes would put an end to all our sorrows in this world. All were nearly distracted again, as indeed every passenger on board was. During a short period the most serious reflections passed in our minds—when we were roused by lights being wanted—I jumped up, and we lighted candles as fast as we could, and handed them out, one after another, to the men at work stopping the water which was coming in at the Tiller and down in the gun room, and we gave them as much drinking water as we could procure, for they had not had any for two days. The storm got worse every moment—the fore and mizen top masts went, carrying with them a great part of the hammocks, railing, &c. The confusion was beyond what I can describe. Capt. Cameron was exerting himself in every possible way with the greatest coolness and cheerfulness, which encouraged the whole crew, and made them behave nobly, worthy of such a Captain and ship. The bulk heads of the three [illegible] cabins were at this time pulled down instantly, and all the furniture was set adrift rolling from one side of the ship to the other, with a thundering noise. Forty men were at work with the Tiller, and *sat* down to pull the ropes, because from fatigue and exertion they could not *stand*. One of the passengers appeared to be in a frantic state,—knocking over trunks, breaking down the door of his cabin, and jumping over it. In short, the ship appeared a perfect wreck,—At half past 7 o'clock, Capt. Cameron came to shake hands with us, saying, "the storm is broke up at last, and the Barometer is rising" I wrung my hair in great glee, and then *hoped* we might get over it! At 1 o'clock in the morning we went upstairs, thinking to get some rest in our cabin. Passing through the cuddy we witnessed a melancholy sight. Seven or eight of the Gentlemen whose cabins were broken down and filled with water, had lashed themselves in their chairs all round the table, dressed and undressed, and were seen sound a sleep with their heads and arms flat on the table, apparently exhausted in body and mind. They seemed to me like the wretched remnant of a crew that had abandoned every thing in despair! It was with difficulty we reached our cabin, filled, as it was, with signal flags, which had nearly gone over with the hen coops. I lay down for a short time, after having been up in the water for fourteen hours! We soon went down stairs again. On passing, a sad sight it was—the ship appeared a perfect wreck—the worn-out sailors were lying over the bags of rice and biscuit in every distorted position, keeping their heads out of water. It blew a gale all night, and the sea was very rough; so you may believe we had little rest, independently of the heat and want of air. The upper deck presented a truly melancholy scene,—almost all our stock was drowned on board—75 sheep, 2 bullocks, and several pigs goats, and kids. Twentyeight *English* sheep *escaped*, and my poor Cat. The boats on deck were filled with dead animals.

From the loss of our rudder, which ultimately happened, all efforts to steer the ship for five or six days failed. To describe the motion of the ship and the state of anxiety, in which we were kept for three weeks, till we reached land,—is beyond my power. We were all perfectly exhausted from want of rest—nothing was cook'd for three days, and we knew that we must be at sea during the full of the moon, when we fully expected another storm!

We could do nothing but wander about the ship day and night, watching the wind, the sea, and the compass, and we found our flannel dresses most useful for watching on deck. When we at length got sight of land, the weather was so rainy and thick, that we were obliged to lay to, and when it cleared up, it ship was fast edging towards the shore, (at the back of the island,) and we had not the power of keeping her off. At 12 o'clock at night, all the Passengers had such a clear sight of land by moon-light, that they were frightened out of their senses. We fired guns and suspended lights every night, but no one took any notice of our distress. In the morning most fortunately and very unexpectedly a fine, fresh, favorable breeze sprung up, and we dashed in through the Rocks in style, but in dreadfull anxiety for fear every moment of the ropes of the temporary Tiller breaking, and finishing our miseries at last in sight of land. All I can write to you, and I am sure I have said enough, can give you but a faint idea of our wretched state. We had to pass four tremendous Rocks and two small Islands, in this state, through an uncommonly heavy sea. But thank God, we arrived safe in sight of harbour, we were then towed in, after experiencing the severest hurricane that ever blew out of the heaven. All the Passengers have lost half their baggage.

P. S. All the children on board are quite well.

[*Supp. to the Ind. Gaz. June* 21.

Mendez, the South American Deputy in England, who was so unmercifully attacked by *Lieutenant* Hackett and the *Literary Gazette*, for seducing and deceiving British Subjects, and for persuading them "to seek the bubble "reputation," where it was not to be attained,—has at length been roused to a defence of his agency and conduct, and in a letter, published in the *Times*, he has boldly and plainly denied the charges of his accusers. He has asserted that Hackett was neither Lieutenant nor *Soldier*. That he thrust his services forward unsolicited—that his book is filled with idle tales and gross calumnies—and that the Lieutenant after his return to England, had talked largely about some letter in his possession, which was found to be a "fabrication." If Lieutenant Hackett intends to publish a second edition of his work, he must first get rid of the Deputy's accusations.

English Extracts.

LONDON—March 27, 1819.

A motion which was made in the House of Peers last night, by Lord Darnley, for the production of papers shewing the actual condition of our Navy, was productive of a most satisfactory statement from the Noble Lord who presides over the naval department. Lord Melville affirmed, that never before, during a period of general peace, was the navy equal in power and efficacy to what it was at present. Considered with regard to the character of the ships the fact was indisputable, and with respect to the number of men they now amounted to 20,090, whereas, in former times of peace they did not exceed 16,000. This statement was received with loud cheers from all sides of the House. Lord Liverpool observed, also, that he felt equal pride and pleasure in declaring, that, with referrence to the number of ships employed, our Navy was never before in so efficient a condition. He added, that the country was vastly indebted to his Noble Friend Lord Melville, and the Board at which he presided, for the numerous improvements they had introduced, and the general zeal they had manifested in watching over this branch of the public service. So much for the factious clamour that has been raised, about an undue preference being given to our military establishment; and so much, too, for the nonsense we have heard respecting the unnecessary number of Lords of the Admiralty. If the Board, of which they are the competent parts, had not discharged its duties to the country in a manner the most exemplary, we could not have received such a satisfactory exposition of our naval resources. Yet they are useless! Yet the Navy is sacrificed to the Army.

A short but an animated debate afterwards took place, upon the Windsor Establishment Bill. Earl Grey objected to the grant of 10,000 pounds a-year, upon grounds already familiar to the public. There was certainly no novelty in the arguments he employed, and they may be considered therefore as answered by anticipation. The Noble Earl also indulged in some observations upon the general scale of expenditure allowed for the King's Establishment, which called forth an admirable reproof from the Earl of Harrowby. We have always deprecated that unfeeling and unwise principle, which would separate the mere wants of his Majesty from his political function and his constitutional character. It was forcibly urged, by the Noble Earl alluded to, that "Parliament was providing not for the care and custody of an individual, but for the state and dignity of the Sovereign; of that Sovereign who was still the legal Monarch to whom our allegiance was due." Abstract this consideration, and why should more be done then to provide food, lodging, and medical attendance, which need not cost five hundred pounds a-year?—Why should the King be any more than the meanest of his subjects? We cannot express how much we despise this cold indifference, not only to all feelings of loyalty, but to every impulse of refined and generous sensibility.

Yesterday, by an unanimous vote of a full Convocation, the University Seal of Oxford was affixed to humble Petitions to be presented to the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and to the Honourable the House of Commons, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, praying that the laws by which persons professing the Roman Catholic Religion are precluded from sitting in Parliament, and from holding certain Civil and Military Offices, may not be repealed.

We have received, this morning, the Paris Papers of Wednesday last. On the preceding day, the Chamber of Deputies rejected the proposition of the Peers, respecting the Election Law, by a majority of fifty-six. There were 94 votes in favour of it, and 150 against it; making together 244, being the total of the Chamber with the exception of six, the number, we believe, of the departments, at present unrepresented, in consequence of the death of those they had returned. Thus, then, the question is decided, with little chance, we apprehend, of its revival; for the progressive renewals of the Chamber of Deputies by fifths, will diminish, every year, with a probability of future success.

The Ministers obtained a triumph, also in the Peers on the same day, upon the motion for adjourning the question relating to the repeal of the law against seditious cries. The motion was carried by a majority of 62; a slight excess, beyond the number of the newly created Peers.

We would call the attention of our readers to an excellent letter from our private Correspondent in this day's Paper. It discusses the late proceedings of the French Ministry with great candor and discretion. We admit of many of its arguments. We allow that it is a most important object for the restored family to conciliate, and blend, the old and new Nobility. There must be that union, and it must be cordially and completely established, before France can extinguish the elements of civil discord. We will repeat what we said on a recent occasion. "We are far from supposing it would be practicable, and even if were practicable, we do not think it would be wise in the Government of Louis XVIII. to act upon a system of exclusion, in respect to all and every person connected with the revolution. To do so, he must put the whole nation under an interdict." These are still our sentiments. We wish, what every one must wish, who desires to see France in a state favorable to the tranquillity of Europe, that the revolution should harmonised with the return to legetimacy. The stormy and blood-stained current of that revolution has not passed over the land without depositing some of the fertilising matter which nourishes the growth of liberty. France has obtained this benefit at a price, indeed, immeasurably beyond its just value. But that is not now the question. It only remains to perpetuate the good, and obliterate the evil; to efface the means, and secure the end. The task is delicate and difficult; but not impracticable. We agree with our correspondent, that a step towards it has been taken, in the recent manifestation of royal favour towards *some* of the persons who have been called to the Chamber of Peers: but we must always think that advance was dangerous, and unwise, in reference to other of those individuals. There were a few, (we need not name them) so marked out to the public indignation of Europe that they ought not to have been comprised in that list. The doing it, was a direct denial of the principles avowed by that Confederacy which armed for the restoration of the King. Their exclusion would have imparted a politic and just discrimination to the selec-

tion. It would have announced, that the KING identified himself with the nation, while he separated both himself and the nation from the faction which rebelled in 1815. It was upon this view of the question, that we expressed our opinion with respect to the measure, & we must say this view of it still remains unchanged. With respect to the general doctrine, that a line of demarcation ought not to be drawn between those who were of the Revolution and those who fled from it, we entirely concur with it. The sooner that distinction is abolished, the better it will be for France and for Europe.

Jamaica Papers to the 6th ult. arrived yesterday. At that date the island was healthy. The Insurgent privateers continued to infest the West Indian Seas, and to annoy the pursuits of commerce.

The Board of Council and House of Assembly of St. Christopher have drawn up a Petition to the Prince Regent, praying that they may be relieved from the duty of 4½ per cent. upon exported products; or if that cannot be granted, soliciting some modification of its. A similar Petition was agreed to by the House of Assembly at Barbadoes.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house, dated Kingston (Jamaica), February 4 :—"Mc,Gregor is arrived in an armed brig at Aux Cayes, and yesterday Sir Home Popham dispatched his Majesty's ship *Iphigenia* to reconnoitre his movements."

Extract from the *Bulletin de Commerce* of 20th March:—"Paris, 19th March.—By advice from Marseilles of the 11th inst. it was reported there, that the city of Messina had been swallowed up by an earthquake, and that upwards of 40 vessels, which were in the port, had foundered. It is added, that the coast of Calabria had suffered considerably. This news fortunately requires confirmation."—*Mem.* A list from the agent to Lloyd's at Marseilles, dated 12th instant, does not mention this report.

We are extremely sorry to learn that Lord Sidmouth on Monday evening received a severe contusion on the knee by the kick of a horse, as he was walking to the House of Lords. The Noble Lord is confined to his house, but was better yesterday, and there is every hope of a speedy recovery.

The Archbishop of Jerusalem sat for a short time on Monday night in the Stranger's Gallery of the House of Commons. He was then introduced by Mr. Martin, of Galway, with the permission of the Speaker, to a seat below the bar. He was clad in Oriental costume, and wore a large bushy beard.

The Right Hon. Charles Grant, the younger, of Waternish, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant and General Governor in Ireland, is returned to serve in Parliment for the Shire of Inverness.—*(Gazette.)*

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 23.

Arrived several outward-bound vessels from the Downs.

Sailed the General Harris, Welstead; and Warren Hastings, Rawes, for Bengal and China, but have since brought up in Cowes Roads; and the Nautilus, for the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena.

EXECUTION.

This morning *Edward Dent, John Adams, Wm, Lynch,* and *John Willet*, were executed in front of the Debtors' door, Newgate, pursuant to their sentences, before a numerous assemblage of spectators. The two former of these unfortunate men, suffered for the offence of uttering forged notes; Lynch for a highway robbery, and Willet for sheepstealing. The unhappy men made their appearance on the fatal scaffold a few minutes after eight o'clock, and while the executioner was adjusting the ropes round their necks, the Rev Mr. Cotton, and two other Clergymen, continued in close prayer with them, to whom they paid the greatest attention; this being accomplished a signal was given, when the platform fell, and they were launched into eternity.—Their behaviour was truly penitent, and they seemed perfectly resigned to their awfull situation.

[*The Globe. March* 24, 1819.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 23.

Cotton.—The demand for exportation last week continued brisk and extensive, 1700 bags Cotton were sold in bond at the following prices, 700 Pernambucos 19d. a 19¼d. chiefly at the latter rate; 80 Ceras 18d.; 25 Minas 14¼d.; 65 Orleans 15d.; 30 Boweds 14d. to 14¼.; 700 Bengals good common to fair 5¼d. to 6¼d.; better quality 6¼d. to 7d., prime 7¼d.; 150 Surats very ordinary to fair 6¼d. to 8⅜d.; prime Toomel 10¼d. and 10⅜., the whole were in bond, and reported for immediate shipment; there were no sales for the manufacture of the country. It is reported in the market that 1000 bales Surats were sold privately about ten days ago at 5¼d. very ordinary, up to 8¼d. for good quality.

"Liverpool, March 20.—The demand for Cottons has been limited, the trade having stocked themselves very fully the preceding week, and considerable arrivals being looked for; prices have in consequence given way about ¼d. per lb. in Boweds and Bengals, and ¼d. in Brazils; and at a public sale yesterday, Orleans and the better qualities of Surats declined nearly ¼d. to 1d. per lb.; there were then sold 360 Surats 7¼d. for middling to fair; 145 middling Toomels 9d. to 9¼d.; 54 fair Bengals 6¼d.; 61 Orleans 15¼d. to 16d. from fair to good fair new, including a lot of very ordinary old 13¼d. per lb.; and 70 very ordinary Boweds 12¼.; 200 Bourbons were offered and withdrawn."

Coffee.—There have been no public sales of Coffee brought forward for nearly three weeks; there was some inquiry by private contract, and one extensive parcel of St. Domingo, consisting of good and fine ordinary descriptions, was sold so low as 117s.; since then 120s. has been realised; there appears to be purchasers of Coffee, but they will only buy when parcels offer a shade under the nominal market prices.

There were no public sales this forenoon, and only one advertised for the week; there are no purchases by private contract, the prices may be considered nominal.

Rice.—There are considerable purchases of East India Rice, but at very low prices; several of these parcels are reported to be taken on speculation. In Carolina Rice there is nothing doing.

[*The Courier.—March*, 24.

NAVAL REPORT.

DEAL, MARCH 21.

Sailed last night after post, the Rose, Minerva, Warren Hastings, and General Harris, Indiamen; and the whole of the outward-bound, on their respective voyages.

Arrived last night and this morning and remain, the Malabar, Ascough, from Calcutta; Wanstead, Richards, from ditto.

The *Liffey*, Hon. Captain Duncan, having on board the Duke of Buccleuch and suite; also Field-Marshal Lord Beresford, to resume the command of the Portuguese army and Staff; Colonel Sir Fredrick Watson, Captain Cradock, &c. arrived at Lisbon on the 5th instant, in eleven days from Spithead. The *Liffey* is to cruise for three months, previous to her return to Spithead, to clear the Atlantic of the numerous piratical privateers which plunder our merchant ships.

The *Nautilus*, 18, Captain Chapman, will sail in the course of the week, for the Cape and St. Helena taking mails for those places; as will the *Pheasant*, 18, Capt. Kelly, for the coast of Africa, Mr. Gregory, appointed Commissary Judge at Sierra Leone, under the Treaty with Portugal, for the prevention of the Slave Trade, goes passenger.

[*The Globe.—March*, 22.

War-Office, March 19.

69th Regiment of Foot, Lieut. Gen. W. Carr Lord Beresford, G. C. B. from the 88th Foot, to be Colonel, vice Sir C. Cuyler, deceased.

88th Ditto, Lieut. Gen. Sir G. Drummond, G. C. B. to be Colonel, vice Lord Beresford, appointed to the command of the 69th Foot.

GARRISONS.—General Sir David Baird, Bart. and G. C. B. to be Governor of Kinsale, vice Sir C. Cuyler, deceased.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Nottingham.

Clumber Yeomanry Cavalry, The Most Honourable the Marquis of Titchfield to be Captain; The Right Hon. the Earl of Surrey to be Lieutenant; J. E. Denison, Gent. to be Cornet.

Crown-Office, March 20.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

BOROUGH OF YARMOUTH.—Sir Peter Pole, Bart, of Woolverton-Park in the County of Southampton, in the room of John Taylor, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds; and John Wilson Croker, of the Admiralty, in the City of Westminster, Esq. in the room of William Mount, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

SHIRE OF EDINBURGH.—Sir George Clerk, of Penicuick, Bt.

The Courier, March 22.

The funds have this afternoon improved owing to a very considerable demand for stock, and the panic seems in some measure to have subsided—Consols for the Acct. have been purchased to a large amount, at 74⅝ and for money at 74½. The commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, obtained reduced annuities at 74.

Stocks this evening—Red Ann. 74⅝—Consols 74⅛—Do. for Act. 74½.

The accounts from Halifax to day, to the 2d ult. state that his Majesty's ship Forth, was to sail for Bermuda and from thence to the United States, for the purpose of conveyiug our Ambassador Mr. Bagot to this country. We rather think that he is to remain at Washington some time longer.

The Duchess of Kent is in the family way and expects to be confined in the course of next May. It has been generally expected that the accouchement would take place in England. The public will learn with regret, that this idea has been abandoned, by an intimation received from *a high quarter*, that such a step was wholly unnecessary, and that great offence would be given if carried into execution.

The Duchess of Cambridge is expected to be confined this month: the Duchess of Clarence in May: and the Duchess of Cumberland in June.

[*March.*— 5,

CESSION OF THE FLORIDAS TO THE UNITED STATES.

It was currently remoured on Change yesterday afternoon, that a vessel had arrived at Liverpool from New York, bringing some important news, relating, as it was conjectured, to the bank. We are now enable to confirm the truth of the above rumour, and to communicate the nature of the intelligence. It does not relate to the Bank, but to a subject infinitely more important: The cessiou, by Treaty, on the part of Spain, of the Floridas, to the United States of America. The Treaty was laid before the Senate, by the PRESIDENT, on the 22d ult. The following extracts from the *National Intelligencer*, and the New York Papers to the 28th ult. contain the only details upon the subject that had transpired in America, at the above date. The United States have thus achieved a great object with reference to their political strength along the southern boundary of their territory. They have now only to look northward; and they tell us what is the predominant feeling in America, with respect to that quarter. The occasion is not so ripe for any enterprise, either in the field or the Cabinet, which may have the Canadas for its end, as it was for obtaining the Floridas, from the distracted and enfeebled grasp of Spain; but the future history of America will develop her actual views upon that subject; She will never think she has completed her career of independence till the "Union" embraces the St. Lawrence as well as the mouths of the Mobile.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE IN THE KINGS BENCH PRISON.

A transaction of a very horrid nature occurred, on Tuesday evening at the King's Bench Prison, in the Borough, of which the following are the particulars.

A man was brought to the prison in custody for debt, and soon after his arrival he began to betray evident symptoms of insanity, which induced the proper officer to lock him up. He was put into a secure room, but was not chained or secured in any other manner; and a person, who is said to be another debtor, was placed in the room to keep him company, and both were locked in. For some time the lunatic was very quiet and composed, and walked up and down the room very deliberately. Although he placed the poker in the fire, as if to stir it, and he again resumed his posture on the floor.

When the poker was red hot, the insane man took it from the fire, looked at it a second or two, and then ran furiously at his companion, whom he overpowered, being supeior in strength, when, horrid to relate, he attempted to thrust the poker, red hot as it was, down the throat of his victim, in which (we understand) he partly succeeded, and burnt the mouth and face of the man most dreadfully. The sufferer made the building echo with the cries of "murder" but the person who had the key of the room was absent on some temporary business, and none of the numerous persons who came to give him assistance could enter; The madman still attempted to effect his purpose, in preventing which the hands of the other were burned very much, and his breast were heart-roasting, although none of the persons out side could form any idea what the lunatic was doing to him.

Messengers had been despatched in all directions to find the person who had the keys, and, after some search, proved fortunate. On bring informed of the circumstance, he attended very promptly, and opened the door, when the poor fellow was found on the grouud in a most shocking state, his aggressor standing near him with the poker, now nearly cold. He was immediately secured, and the wounded man was removed to a comfortable place, where medical assistance was rendered to him, and every attention paid which his situation required but he is not expected to survive.

[*The Courier,—March* 25,

MARCH 5TH.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.—At three o'clock the following numbers were announced, declaring Mr. Lamb the successful candidate.

Mr. Lamb	4465
Mr. Hobhouse	2861
Major Cartwright	38

The people greeted this declaration with loud hisses and groans.

When Mr. Lamb presented himself, the vociferations of the mob were so loud, that we were not able to recollect what he said. The cries of "off! off!" were incessant. Mr. Hobhouse came forward to bid farewell to his electors, and made some observations which we have not room to insert. Sir Francis Burdett made an interesting speech, bidding adieu with this observation, that he would always be found the advocate and supporter of the privileges of the people.

The hustings were afterwards cleared; but the mob did not disperse, and we are fearful that some mischief will be done at nightfall, unless government have taken measures of prevention. No chairing of the new member has taken place, nor do we hear that it is intended on a future day. All Westminster is in confusion; in the Strand all the shops are closed, and similar precautions are adopted in the city. Mobs are parading the streets, bespattering the houses with mud.

☞ Since writing the above, we find that the disturbances in Westminster have been considered so formidable as to warrant the calling out of the horse guards. In fact, they are stationed at Lord Melbourne's (Mrs. Lamb's father's) also at Whitehall Stairs, and it is rumoured that a number of persons have been wounded by the mob.

FRANCE.

Paris, February 26.—By letters from Spain we learn, that serious apprehensions are entertained concerning the ultimate consequences which may result from the late events that have occurred in Valencia. That province, it is true, now appears to be in a state of tranquillity; but so, frequently do Etna and Vesuvius immediately previous to their most devastating eruptions. The measures of Ferdinand, vacillating between the extremes of harsh rigidity or absolute weakness, appearing more as the suggestions of mere impulse than of forethought and steady principle, are but ill calculated to steer the political vessel through the quicksands amongst which he has himself being the means of hurrying her. The character of the Valencians in particular is close, cunning, but above all, vindictive and revengeful; they never forgive an injury, and in the late proceedings of General Elio, not a few of them may conceive themselves to have been injured. Many families have withdrawn from that province, and removed to those of Murcia, and Catalonia, from apprehensions of the storm, they believe to be brewing.

Paris, February 27.—There is a report, that His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden has it in contemplation to totally alter the organization of the Executive Government in his Dominions—Instead of confiding the powers of Rule to individual Ministers, it is his wish to replace them by Committees.

By letters just arrived from London we find it stated, that the number of French people at this moment in that city, appears actually greater than that of the English in Paris. We sincerely hope that this interesting intercourse may have the effect of rubbing off the rust of prejudice, and by rendering each nation more sensible to the merits of the other, cement and consolidate a friendliness of sentiment, the more firm and durable, because it is founded on the solid basis of mutual respect and esteem.

Typhus Fever.—Dr. J. C. Smith obtained a patent from Parliament, for the following receipt.—Take dr. powdered nitre, 6 dr. of oil of vitrol, 6 dr. mix them in a tea-cup by adding to the nitre one drachm of the oil at a time. The cup to be placed during the preparation on a hot hearth, or piece of heated iron, and the mixture stirred with a tobacco pipe. The cup to be placed in different parts of the sick room.

An American house in the tobacco line stopped payment yesterday.

Advice was yesterday received of the failure of no fewer than eleven houses at Manchester.

The iron work laid down near Blackfriars' Bridge to supply the place of pavement in the road, did not turn out so well as was expected; but another and an improved plan for paving the roads is about to be brought forward by the same person, the plan of which is to be submitted to a meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern this day.

American Extracts.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

FURTHER EXTRACTS.

(*From the New York Spectator of Feb*, 26.)

The following paragraph, from the Georgetown Messenger of Monday, throws additional light upon the terms of the treaty!—

"We understand that the negotiations with Spain are brought to a close.

"The report is, that Spain his ceded the Floridas; that all the grants of land by the Crown since the year 1802, are to be abrogated: that the United States are to pay the claims of their citizens for spoliations committed by Spain and in Spanish ports, to the amount of 5,000,000 of dollars; the southern boundary of the United States is to be the Sabine; and, on the Pacific Ocean, the 41st degree of North latitude.

"It being understood that Russia has relinquished to the United States all her right to the

(*To be Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET,

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 21st July 1819.

(Continued from the last Page.)

countries on the Pacific Ocean, south of the 56th degree of north latitude, and that Great Britain relinquishes all hers to the same countries (after the ten years stipulated in the late treaty; with respect to a certain portion of them;) the United States will now possess a territory embracing 15 degrees of latitude on the Pacific Ocean."

Nuts for Don Onis.—The Don, it is said, is laughing in his sleeve, to think how easily the whole National Legislature have been drawn off on a false scent. Instead of seeing Congress requiring the President to demand of his petticoat-making master the punishment of his officers for their encouragement given to the Indian murderers of our citizens; instead of seeing them give him authority to take possession of the Floridas, as a set-off against the robberies committed on our merchants, he has had the satisfaction to see Congress converted into a Court-Martial, spending all its time in the trial of General Jackson, on charges preferred against him by this immaculate Minister, Don Onis himself.—Most laughable!—Censo.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the 'Censor,' dated Washington, Feb. 16:—"It is generally believed here that the Government is on the eve of concluding a Treaty with Don Onis for the Floridas, though some apprehend it to be a mere ruse de guerre, to prevent Congress from passing a law authorising the President to take possession: many persons, well informed as to their temper of mind, affirm that the citizens of the United States, bordering on that territory, are determined to remove the Spanish Authorities from it—amicably if they can, forcibly if they must.

Bank of the United States.—A debate has at length commenced in the House of Representatives, on the subject of the Bank of the United States, which we apprehend will, from its length, occupy the remainder of the Session, and stifle many of the important Bills which have been presented for consideration.—National Intelligencer.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 15,

William Cobbett's petition to the Legislature of this State, praying that a certain fine which he paid into the Treasury, in consequence of the judgment of the Court, should be refunded, has been rejected. This is the second ineffectual attempt (and no doubt will be the last) which he has made to recover this penalty.

FEBRUARY, 5.

Impeachment.—In the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, articles of impeachment were introduced against the Hon. Pierre Bedard, Provincial Judge for the district of Three Rivers, and a Justice of the Court of King's Bench for that district. The articles, seven in number, all relate to abusing, oppressing, fining, and imprisoning gentlemen of the bar, without Justifiable cause, and in violation of the laws and usages of the province.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 23.

Civic Honours to Gen. Jackson.—Yesterday, agreeable to a resolution of the Corporation, the freedom of the City of New York was conferred upon Major General Jackson, in a gold box. The handsome address of the Mayor, on the occasion, and the appropriate answer of the General, we were not able to procure for this morning's paper. The ceremony ended with three cheers from the assembled crowd at the City Hall.

Public Dinner.—Agreeable to arrangements, the public dinner to General Jackson was given, yesterday, at Tammany Hall. The company consisted of nearly four hundred respectable Citizens, and among the guests were General Porter, Commodore Evans, Col. Bonse, and other Military and Naval Officers. The Hall was decorated in an elegant and appropriate manner. At about 5 o'clock the company sat down to dinner when the Throne of Grace was addressed by the Rev. Cave Jones. His Honour the Mayor presided with great dignity, assisted by Gen. Bogardus, Gurdon S. Mumford, Frederick Jenkins, Jonathan Thomson, Esqrs., Gen. Swartwout, and Alderman Buckmaster, as Vice Presidents. The dinner was prepared and served up in a style which did great credit to the Committee of Arrangements, and to Mr. Cozzens. The band from the Washington, 74, enlivened the scene by their appropriate airs. The following were among the toasts drunk:—

Andrew Jackson—the Saviour of the South; while the Mississippi bears her tribute to the Ocean, his name and his deeds want no other remembrancer.—The United States of America—For ever bound by interest and affection; one country, one people, a common safety and a common glory.—The memory of George Washington—A man unequalled in the history of men. The flight of a thousand years will but increase the diamond brilliancy of his fame.—The memory of Benjamin Franklin—The world has justly said he snatched the lightning from Heaven and the sceptre from the Tyrant's hand.—Domestic Manufactures—American genius, industry, and patriotism, will secure our independence.—The Sovereign People of the United States.—The New States—We hail their accession to the Union. The Pacific Ocean is the western limit of the Republic.—The Spartan Band of Modern Story—The Volunteers of Kentucky and Tennessee on the ramparts of New Orleans.—The Army of the United States—It is an army of Freemen, alike terrible in battle to the civilised veteran & the ferocious savage.—The Navy of the United States—The boast of their country, and the admiration of the world.

General Jackson afterwards attended the Theatre, the front of which was brilliantly illuminated on the occasion, and exhibited a full-length-likeness of the hero of New Orleans.

We understand General Jackson will leave town, this morning, at ten o'clock, for Washington. The 3d regiment of artillery, commanded by Colonel Hunter, will parade, at three o'clock at the Arsenal, for the purpose of escorting him to Staten Island: and the troop of flying artillery will escort him to the Battery, where he will review the regiment, and the battalion of field artillery will fire a salute on his departure in the steam boat Nautilus.—Courier, March 20.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser of Febuary 27th, 1819.

CONGRESS.—This morning's southern mail furnishes no paper from Washington. We have, however, received from our Correspondent the following information:—

"House of Representatives, Feb. 24th, half past 5 o'Clock.

"The vote on the Resolution, for repealing the Charter of the Bank of the United States, has been taken and rejected—only 23 voted in its favour. The vote has also been taken on the motion to issue a scire facias, and rejected—38 voted in favour of the motion. The House has this moment entered upon the debate on the Bill, which was reported by the investigating Committee. This Bill with some amendments, of no moment, will probably be adopted."

Another letter mention the above particulars and adds, that Spencer's Resolutions were withdrawn.

The Spanish Treaty was ratified by the Senate, on Wednesday last. If the instructions of the Spanish Minister authorize him to exchange the ratification of the Treaty, we shall probably be enabled to lay the instrument, accompanied with a Proclamation from the President, before our readers, early in the ensuing week—perhaps on Monday.

GEN. JACKSON AND THE SEMINOLE WAR.—We learn from Washington, that the Committee of the Senate on this subject, made a Report on Wednesday, disapproving of the conduct of General Jackson in the Seminole War. After the Report was read, a motion, that it should not be published, was rejected. Another motion for printing 5000 additional copies, was also rejected; and the usual number was then ordered.

(From the Washington City Gazette)

As was intimated in our paper of to-day, the President communicated to the Senate the Spanish Treaty, recently concluded with the Chevalier de Onis, on behalf of his Sovereign. An important feature of this Treaty has just been disclosed to us, from a respectable source, we hasten to lay it before our readers, touching our southern and western boundaries; their limits are proposed as follows:—

"From the Gulf of Mexico, along the Sabine to the Louisiana line; thence to the Red River; thence along the Red River to the 100th deg. of West longtitude; thence along the 100th deg. of West Longitude to the Arkansaw River; thence up the same to its source; thence to the 41st deg. of lat. thence along that line to the Multnomah River; thence along that River to the 42d deg. of lat.; thence to the Pacific Ocean.

It is thought the Senate will not, without strong opposition, relinquish the territory between the Sabine and the Rio del Norte. the line of demarkation originally contended for, a league of which is justly deemed of more value to the United States, and which would include a considerable portion of seaboard on the Gulf of Mexico, than the whole territory west of the Rocky Mountains, which for centuries to come can be of very little importance to the United States. We trust the Senate will not agree to it.

We may expect to hear their decision on this Treaty to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 16.

The Vice-President having retired from the Chair of President, James Barbour, of Virginia, was yesterday chosen President, pro tempore, of that body.

(From The Washington Intelligencer, Feb 23.)

A ball was given last evening, at Crawford's Hotel, in honour of the natal day of Washington. The farther we travel from his era, the more profound will be the respect entertained for his memory; of all the tributes of respect to his character whilst living.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

SALARIES OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

The Attorney-General v. *Hoseason.*—The Lord Chief Baron gave judgment in this cause. His Lordship observed, that the prayer of this information was, that the Court would declare [illegible] have been granted as a full compensation for his services, and in lieu and satisfaction of all allowances for house-rent, office charges, stationary, and per centage. The defendant had been appointed the naval officer at the port of Madras during the late war, and had performed the duty attached to his situation from the year 1801 to 1806. His duty like that of every naval officer in every port, was to take care of all King's stores, and to supply such vessels as from time to time stood in need thereof. It appeared that formerly there was no fixed salary, but the remuneration of such resident officers of the navy depended upon the judgment of the commander-in-chief. It was, however, admitted, that at the time of the defendant's appointment, the salary was 200*l.* a year, with an allowance for house-rent, 3d in the pound upon all disbursements, and other allowances for stationary and office charges. That was the salary the defendant had originally accepted with tho other emolumonts. It appeared it, was usual when a naval officer died, for the commander-in-chief to appoint a successor, subject to the approbation of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Upon the death of the defendant's predecessor, he had been appointed by Admiral Rainier. His warrant of appointment expressed that he was to have the same salary the former officer had enjoyed. His appointment was confirmed by Lord Exmouth, then Sir Edward Pellew; and although it required the confirmation of the Lords of the Admiralty, yet there was no instance of their disapproving of the person selected by the commander-in-chief, who was supposed most competent to form an accurate estimate of the officer's merits. The defendant had held his office till the year 1806, when he quitted it in consequence of some disapprobation expressed by the Lords of the Admiralty. It appeared that soon after his appointment, the Admiralty Board had issued a series of instructions to naval officers, by the 55th article of which it was ordered that the salaries of officers should be fixed at 600*l.* a year in time of war, and 500*l.* in time of peace, and it was to be in lieu of allowances for office charges, stationary and per centage. By a note referred to in the body of the report of the Lords of the Admiralty, this regulation was made to include Gibraltar, several islands in the West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, and other places, but no mention of the port of Madras. The regulation was made in May, 1801, and was afterwards confirmed by his Majesty in council. His Lordship said it was evident the regulation did not apply to the port of Madras, and therefore the question was, whether the defendant had or had not, by his conduct, affected and bound himself by it, and that question was to be resolved by the evidence.

The first document put in by the Lords of the admiralty was the order in council, by which their regulations had been confirmed. The next was a letter from the Navy-office, dated the 29th September, 1802, to the defendant, referring him to the 26th article of the instructions which prohibited the officers of the navy from acting as prize agents, as the board had been informed the defendant had done. The defendant's answer acknowledged the receipt of the letter, and expressed his regret that their Lordships should have had the trouble of referring him to the 26th article of instructions to naval officers. He mentioned that former agents of the Admiralty Board had acted as prize agents and hinting at the smallness of his salary, then only 200*l.* a year, complained that the restriction would deprive him of many pecuniary advantages, and added, that his salary alone would scarcely afford him the means of existence, much less enable him to live like a gentleman, as his rank and situation required. The defendant in his letter then remarked that he undestood the officers on other stations were allowed 600*l.* year. The effect of this letter was to express his dissatisfaction at the amount of his remuneration, and at the situation in which he was placed by the letter of the Navy Board, forbidding him to act as a prize-agent. On the 2d February, 1805, he was, for the first time, officially informed of the Order in Council. On the 14th February, 1804, he wrote a letter to the Navy Board, stating that he had received the general instructions, and should use his best endeavours to pay respect to the port of Madras, but he presumed the omission was by mistake, and that with respect to the salary of 600*l.* a year, it was meant the regulation should extend to Madras. He said he should lay the regulations before the commander-chief, and should if it met with his approbation, draw in future on the board for 600*l.* a year, and for arrears of salary at that rate from 1801, when the the order in council issued. This letter, said his Lordship, was the principal ground on which the Attorney-General had had proceeded. It was observable that the Board had returned no answer whatever to the letter, and yet the Attorney-General contended, that the defendant was bound by it and was compellable to take the 600*l.* a year in lieu of all allowances and emoluments. His lordship said, that with respect to the per centage of 3d. in the pound upon disbursements, he could not consider that as fallen within the description of an emolument for if a person advanced his money, or his credit for the public, a percentage of 3d. in the pound might be, under many circumstances, be too small a recompense. If, observed his lordship, he should borrow 500*l.* of Mr. Jervis and pay him the interest, that interest was not an emolument, it was the fruit of the capital advanced to him; the real question, therefore, was, whether the defendant was entitled to the 600*l.* a year, and other emoluments. It appeared that Admiral Rainier upon having the order in council submitted to him, had expressed his opinion approving of the defendant's having the 600*l.* a year. To the some effect was a letter from Lord Exmouth, in which he accepted the resignation of the defendant, and at the same time eulogizing his general conduct, stated his opinion that he was entitled to 600*l.* a year as well as the per centage. It was admitted by the Attorney-general that the order in council did not apply to the port of Madras, and, therefore, the Lords of the Admiralty never having returned any answer to the defendant's proposition of accepting 600*l.* a year, how was it possible the crown could contend that this gentleman was now obliged to take the 600*l.* a year in lieu of the other allowances and emolument. It appeared that the result of the original salary of 200*l.* a year, with the per centage and allowance, exceeded the 600*l.* a year without them. His lordship said, it was not for him to decide whether the amount of the per centage exceeded the reasonable compensation to the defendant. He was not trying the *quantum meruit* of his services. The largeness of the amount of the per centage was a ques-

tion with which he had nothing to do. It was clear the order in council did not bind the defendant, because it did not apply to the port at which he was stationed, and as the Admiralty board had not accepted his proposal to receive six hundred pounds a year, his remuneration must be referred to his originat salary, with the allowance for house-rent, stationary, and per centage on his disbursements. His Lordship concluded by saying, that all he could do was to dimiss the information as one upon which he could not make any decree.

NAVAL SERVICES.

Attorney-General v. *Lindegreen.*—His Lordship next proceeded to deliver his judgment in this case. It was an information filed for the purpose of compelling the defendant to open his accounts with the Navy Board, and refund what, it was contended, he had been overpaid. —It appeared, that during the late war with France, the Navy Board had written a letter to the defendant, who was a merchant, stating that information had been received of various French agents having proceeded to Riga for the purpose of purchasing materials for the navy; and, therefore, authorizing and empowering him to proceed to Riga and counteract the efforts of the enemy, by making purchases of large quantities of hemp and masts for the use of the Royal navy. It was supposed t him, that he should be paid his travelling-expences, and receive a commission of 5*l.* per cent. upon all the naval stores purchased by him for the use of government. The defendant had proceeded on his mission, which it appeared he had executed to the entire satisfaction of those who had employed him. His accounts had from time to time been regularly rendered, his commission charged, and, in addition to it, a further commission of 2*l.* per cent. to the agent at Riga. The accounts had been audited, approved of, and the amount paid. It was now contended, that the commission of 5 per cent. was a charge greatly exceeding the value of the service; that it had since been discovered the object could have been attained at a much lower charge; and further, that the commission to the foreign agent ought to be deducted out of the commission of 5 per cent. allowed to himself. His Lordship observed, that the Navy Board in employing the defendant upon such a [illegible] most beneficial to the interests of the country. It was by such services the British navy had been supplied with those superior materials, by the application of which it had been rendered the terror of our enemies, and had conduced to the prosperous and glorious result of a protracted war. He did not think it was for the interest of the country to find fault with a contract of this kind, even though it should appear that another might have executed it upon terms more moderate. Besides, whether too beneficial to the defendant or not, it was a contract, which those who made it with him were bound to carry into effect. It might often be advantageous to the public to give a larger remuneration to an agent, whose activity, zeal, integrity, and responsibility afforded certain assurances of his acquitting himself of his engagement. Upon a subject of such vital importance to the welfare of the country, to disturb a contract fairly entered into and faithfully executed, would in his opinion be the extreme of injustice, more particularly after the accounts had been formally examined and adjusted; for these reasons he considered the defendant well entitled to the commission of 5 per cent. for which he had stipulated. With regard to the charge of two per cent. for the agent at Riga, that was presented to the court under a very different view, for it appeared that under the name of presents, the defendant had received to his own use one per cent: out of the two per cent. so charged. It had been proved by due enquiry on the part of the Navy Board, that it was absolutely necessary to allow a per centage to the foreign agent; that the business could not be carried on without such an allowance; consequently, what was so paid was to be considered as part of the prime cost of the materials, and ought not to be deducted out of the five per centage allowed to the defendant; but nothing could be more clear than that the defendant, who had contracted with government to do the business for five per cent. ought not to have a feeling in the additional per centage paid to the foreign agent, for by such means he received six per cent. instead of five. It had been said that such a proceeding was sanctioned by the custom of merchants. He was sorry to find any mercantile transaction conducted upon principles which were contrary to justice and morality. Such a course of dealing he could not, sitting as a judge in a court of equity, sanction. He should accordingly decree an account of what the defendant had received in the shape of presents, or allowance, out of the two per cent. charged on account of the agent at Riga.

UNPRECEDENTED VILLAINY.

POLICE OFFICE, CITY OF NEW YORK, DEC. 1, 1818.

Charlotte ———, daughter of Elizabeth ———, of the town of Chester, state of Massachusetts, being sworn, says, that on or about two years ago she was seduced by a young man, who then resided in Albany, named Marsellus W.——; that at the time, she went to school in Albany, and boarded with the said W.——'s father, then living in Washington-street, and was then fifteen years of age, and the said W.——twenty-three. That she was delivered on the 10th of Sept. 1817, of a male child at the said Mr. W.—'s house in Albany, of which Marsellus is the father. That she continued in W—'s house until the following December, when she went with her infant to her mother's in Chester. That in the same month, the elder Mr. W.—moved his family to Westfield, eleven miles from Chester, Massachusetts. That in the month of Feb. 1818, the said Marsellus W.—came to write in her brother's office in Chester, being by profession a lawyer, and told him that if he would assist him(W.—), in getting through a difficulty he was involved in with another young woman, he would then marry this deponent. That her brother did succeed in in getting him out of that difficulty, but he avoided complying with his promised to marry her. That about two months ago, her brother brought a suit against the said W.—: for seducing her and the trial was to take place at Northampton, on the fourth day of this present month. That on Monday before last, the said W.—called on her, and told her privately, that if she would go with him to New London, in the state of New York, he would marry her—and assigned as a reason for going there, that it could there be done without publishing. That the consented to go with him, and that on the following morning Tuesday, her brother being then from home, he, W—, took her brother's horse and waggon, placed her and the baby in it, and [illegible] Lebanon. That from Chester he said that her mother was so much opposed to her marrying him, he would take her to New York, and marry her there. That they were six nights on the road during which time he passed her as his wife; that they arrived in this city about one o'clock on Monday (yesterday) the 30th of Nov. when W—stopped opposite a private house, the door of which was open, told her to go into that house and that he would fallow her presently—that she did as he told her, on which he drove off! That the people of the house enquired what she wanted and who she was, and on her having explained the cause of her entering, told her they knew nothing of him, the said W—. That in about an hour the people told her she must go away, that she must seek somewhere else for a lodging; on which she walked about the streets with her baby in her arms until she was unable to walk any longer, and some citizens conducted her to the watch-house, where she remained all night, and on the morning was brought with her baby before the Magistrate, that all the money she has is half a dollar, that the said W——, who has thus most unnaturally betrayed and abandoned her and his child never gave her a cent; that the said half dollar is her own money, which she brough from her mother's house. The said W. is 25 years of age, tall and spare made, black eyes, and very light complexion, a genteel looking man, and at present wears gray cloathes. The horse which he took away from Chester is very black and small; the waggon is yellow, and made for two persons only; has been in a use four or five years. CHARLOTTE———,

Our readers will be surprised to learn the above tale is a fabrication of that most presevering of all imposters, the celebrated *Princess Carriboo*, with whose deceptions at Bath and Bristol, the whole kingdom, about 16 months ago, resounded.

COURT OF KINGS BENCH.—LIABILITY OF ATTORNIES.

PAGE *v.* AMORY.—This was an action brought by Mr. Page, inspector of military stores to the East-India Company, against Messers. Amory and Coles, solicitors, for neglect in the conduct of his business as attornies.

It appeared from the statement of Mr. Scarlett., that Mr. Page, who had had some pecuniary transactions in a soap-manufactory with Mr. Stevens, had ended them by taking a warrant of attorney for 400*l.* from Mr. Stevens, with stay of execution for four months. The stay of execution expired on the 16th of June, and Mr. Page thereupon gave his attornies, Amory and Coles, orders to proced against Mr. Stevens. The regular mode in such cases is to sign judgment, sue out execution, and select an officer to make the levy. All this was done by Amory and Coles, on the 18th of June: they selected an officer of the name of Watkins, and sent him to make a levy at Little Chelsea, where Stevens carried on his soap-manufactory, and at 24, (we think), Judd-street, Brunswick-square, where Stevens resided. This officer reported to Amory and Coles that all Steven's goods were removed from Judd-street, that the excise were in his manufactory at Chelsea, and that he was also in arrears of rent for the premises which he held there. Every one of these statements was false; he had not removed his goods from Judd-street; he had not suffered from an extent at Chelsea; he was not in arrears for rent, at his manufactory. Mr. Page found out that the officer had deceived him, by the broker to the landlord of Steven's manufactory calling upon him some few days afterwards, and telling him that he had made a distress on the goods founds in Steven's manufactory, and that he was willing to pay the overplus arising from the articles sold to him (Mr. Page), whom he falsely considering to be Steven's partner. This information let Mr. Page into a secret; he found that the excise was not in at Chelsea, and that at the time the officer's returns was made, no rent was in arrear by Stevens; He communicated these circumstances to his attorney, whose duty it was, if the writ had expired, rather to issue another writ, called an *alias fieri facias*, or else to have ruled the sheriff to make a return to the former writ. Neither of these were done. By neglect of the former measure, Stevens contrived, as would be shown in evidence, to dispose of all his property, without Mr. Page getting a sixpence of it; and by neglect of the latter, all means of redress were lost as against the sheriff.

This statement was fully corroborated by Mr. P.'s witnesses.

Mr. Gurney, for the defence, called Wat[illegible] Mr. Scarlett suggested, that as Messrs. Amory and Coles, were entitled to an action against him for neglect, in the event of a verdict being obtained against them, it would be requisite to give him a general release. Mesrs Amory and Coles immediately offered to give one. He stated that on his going down to Chelsea, he found the premises locked up, and a padlock on the door and a bar across it. He was informed by Mr. Frier, the landlord, that this was the Kings's lock, and he therfore did not force an entrance into the premises as he conceived the excise to be in before him. He clambered an old tree and looked through a broken window, but could not discern any property within. He next went to the exciseman in Riley-street, Chelsea, who was not at home; he however, saw his wife, who would give no information.

His evidence was corroborated by his two followers; and Mr. Gurney was going to call witnesses to his character, when Mr. Scarlett said, that it was unnecessary.

Mr. Page said, that he had never, to the best of his recollection, expressed approbation of the conduct of the defendants, Amory & Coles; if he had, it was mere civility, & meant nothing; he might say "It was all right," but nothing more.

The defence here closed, and Mr. Scarlett replied.

The Chief-Justice then summed up the evidence minutely and directed the Jury to find a verdict for the plaintifi, if they were of opinion that any negligence had been committed by the defendants; but if they were of a different opinion to give the defendants the benefit of it.

Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 125*l.*—Costs 40s.

[*The Observer*,—*Jun.* 17.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 4.

The oaths were administered to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Marquess Conyngham, the Earl of Cassilis, the Earl Spencer, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Portsmouth, and the Earl of Gosford.

Mr. Hutchinson, from the Bank of England, presented Accounts of Banknotes, Gold in Bars, &c. recently moved for by the Earl of Lauderdale, upon whose motion they were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mason, from the East India House, presented, pursuant to Act of Parliament, the Regulations made by the respective Governments in India—Ordered to lie upon the Table.

The Earl of Lauderlale observed, upon the subject of East India Accounts, that the statement of Pensions, &c. granted, was presented in an inconvenient form, as the amount and nature of the different Pensions could not be found without considerable labour in reading over the Resolutions.

The Westminster Hustings Bill was brought up from the House of Commons, by Mr. Bennet and other Members, and read a first time.

Lord Viscount Sidmouth laid upon the Table two Reports of Mr. Capper, respecting the state of the convicts on board the prison-ships and hulks.

COTTON FACTORIES.

The Earl of Lauderdale adverted to a notice given by a Noble Lord (Kenyon), respecting the state of children employed in cotton factories, and observed upon the inconvenience, in point of time, in bringing forward the subject now, when another Committee, upon a subject of the greatest importance, was about to be appointed, which might, in some measure, prevent an attendance upon the Committee proposed by the Noble Lord, and particularly when it was recollected that it was frequently very difficult, in the last Session, to make a Committee upon the same subject. He therefore suggested the propriety of postponing the inquiry proposed by the Noble Lord to a later period of the Session; but if the Noble Lord would not consent to that, he at least hoped the Noble Lord would not object to a delay till Monday, as within the last 24 hours he (Lord Lauderdale) had received voluminous documents up[illegible] Manchester, which it would be impossible for him to look over by to-morrow. Undoubtedly, great caution and deliberation were requisite in going into a consideration of this subject; for he verily believed that the exaggerations and misrepresentations which had been published respecting it, had been the cause of the riots, not long since, at Manchester. He had no doubt, indeed, of being able to prove that statements had been circulated which had been purposely garbled and intentionally misrepresented.

Lord Kenyon had no objection to postpone his motion till Monday; but he could not consent to delay it till a latter period of the Session, the object being to get through the inquiry in time to allow a Bill to go through Parliament in the course of the Session. He was not aware of any difficulty in forming a Committee, as, according to his recollection, the Committee in the last Session on every day of its meeting transacted busines.

The Earl of Lauderdale expressed a wish that the Noble Lord would postpone his motion for a month.

To this no answer was given.

THE LATE QUEEN'S ESTABLISHMENT.

The Earl Liverpool presented a Message from the Prince Regent, stating that his Royal Highness thought it right to inform the House that by the demise of the late Queen 58,000l. per annum became disposable for the purposes of the Civil List, which his Royal Highness placed at the disposal of Parliament, subject to the claims of persons attached to her Majesty's Household, and which his Royal Highness had no doubt the House of Lords would attend to, as had been the case on all former occasions of a similarly afflicting character.

On the motion of the Earl of Liverpool, his Royal Highness's most gracious Message was ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

SECRET COMMITTEE RESPECTING CASH PAYMENT, &c.

The Earl of Liverpool having moved the order of the Day,

A Ballot took place for a Secret Committee to consider the state of the Bank of England, with reference to the resumption of cash payments, &c.

—*The Lords present having put their lists in the balloting glasses, a Committee, consisting of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Huntingdon, the Earl of Limeric, Lord Boston, and other Lord,* was appointed to examine the Ballots.

After a short interval, the Committee returned, and the Earl of Shafresbury reported the election to have fallen upon the following Lords, viz :—

The Lord President (Earl of Liverpool).	Lord Viscount Sidmouth.
The Duke of Wellington.	Lord Viscount Gordon (Earl of Aberdeen).
The Marquis of Lansdown.	Lord Viscount Granville.
The Earl Graham (Duke of Montrose).	Lord King.
The Earl of Liverpool.	Lord Grenville.
The Earl of St. Germans.	Lord Redesdale.
	Lord (Earl of) Lauderdale.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker informed the House, that as to-morrow would be the last day for receiving Petitions for Private Bills, he would take the Chair at three o'clock.

Election Petitions from the following place were ordered to be taken into consideration :—

Drogheda, March 2.	Milborne Port, April 6.
Wootton Basset March 22.	Carnarvon.(County) Apr. 6.
Great Grimsby, March 23.	St. Ives, April 27.
Camelford, March 25.	Rye, April 27.
Galway (County) Mar. 18.	Ilchester, April 29.
Bristol, March 16.	Grampound, April 29.
Northampton, April 1.	Kingston-upon-Hull, May 4.
Taunton, April 1.	

CASE OF DENNIS SULLIVAN.

Mr. Bennet said he held in his hand a Petition from Dennis Sullivan, to which he wished to call the attention of the House. If we understood the Honourable Gentleman (for from the noise which prevailed in the House while he was making his statement, it was frequently impossible to hear him in the gallery) the P[illegible] served some time in his Majesty's navy, and received a severe wound, by which he was disabled from acting any longer as a seaman. There was hardly any individual who could be considered more unfortunate than the Petitioner. He had seen and read different representations from the officers under whom this man had served, and the certificate of the surgeon with regard to the nature of the wound which he had received. The poor man, in consequence of this wound, was lost to the service of his country, and reduced to a state in which he was unable to obtain his subsistance; and yet, because he wanted one requisite in support of his claim—because he was not in possession of a smart ticket, he was turned out to starve. He did not think there could possibly be a case more deserving the attention of those persons who hold the situations of Commissioners of the Admiralty, than that of this unfortunate man. He hoped therefore that the Admiralty would take this case under their consideration.

The Petition was then brought up and read. It stated that the Petitioner had been nearly 12 years in his Majesty's service; and that in 1814, while in an engagement, he had had the misfortune to receive such a wound, as incapacitated him from further service.

Sir George Cockburn stated, that in all matters of this kind, the Admiralty were obliged to follow the regulations of an Order in Council. It was indispensibly necessary to have a smart ticket in order to be entitled to any pension, and as the Petitioner had not such a ticket, under the existing regulations he was not entitled to a pension.

After a few words from Mr. Bennet and Sir George Cockburn, the Petition was ordered to lie on the Table.

POORS' RATES.

Mr. Curwen seeing a Noble Lord (Castlereagh) in his place, wished to put a question to him on the subject of the Poor Laws. According to the information which he had received from various parts of the country, the Poor Rates had increased very considerably since the last Session of Parliament. The attention of the whole country was turned to the Noble Lord and his colleagues, from whom some measure to meet this evil was expected.

Lord Castlereagh said it was the intention of a Right Honourable Friend of his, who had taken charge of this business during the last Session, to give notice of a motion on the first open day, for the appointment of a Committee to continue the inquiries into this important subject.

Mr. Calcraft gave notice, that on Monday he intended to move that the name of a Member (Mr. Brougham we believe) should be added to the Committee of Inquiry into the State of Circulation.

MR. WYNDHAM QUIN.

Sir Robert Wilson said he held in his hands a Petition which he conceived to be deserving of the most serious attention of the House. The allegations contained in that Petition formed the ground of a serious charge against a Gentleman not only in a distinguished situation in a neighbouring Kingdom, but afso an Honourable Member of that House. The Petition alleged that the Honourable Member in question had committed acts which were at variance with the honour and dignity of Parliament, and which were subversive of the freedom of the elective franchise. With repect to that Honourable Member, he was informed that he had received an intimation from the Petitioner, of his intention to bring forward this Petition at the earliest period of the Session. He trusted the House would not think that he had brought forward this Petition inconsiderately. He had considered it his duty, in proportion to the serious nature of the charge, and the high station of the individual against [illegible] Whilst the Honourable Member who was accused stood high in the estimation of that House and of his friends in general, it was due to the accuser to say, that his station in society, and above all his personal character, gave him equal claims to respect and consideration. The charge was against the Honourable Wyndham Quin, one of the Representatives of the County of Limerick, and Custos Rotulorum, of that County. In his character of Custos Rotulorum the office of Clerk of the Peace fell under his patronage. This was a considerable office in Ireland, and in addition to the other very important functions which the Clerk of the Peace had to discharge, he had the registration of all the Freeholders of the County. The Petitioner had filled the office of Clerk of the Peace for the County of Limerick for 15 years. Mr. Quin some time after the last election, gave notice to the Petitioner to remove from his office, and that he should receive 200l. a year for life. The Petitioner requested some time to consider the proposition. Mr. Carew, a barrister of respectablity, called on Mr. Quin on the part of the Petitioner. Mr. Quin stated that it was his intention to remove from the office of Clerk of the peace, Mr. Richard Smith in Limerick, but that he would give him 200l. year, if he would vote for him at the new election, and bring 100 freeholders who were his tenants to vote with him. This Mr. Richard Smith refused to agree to, and Mr. Quin then said, that he could not think of giving him the yearly allowance on other terms—that he must have a *quid proquo*. Mr. Wyndham Quin accompanied by Mr. Carew, afterwards called on the Petitioner, and brought a Mr. Grady with him and renewed the proposition. After some discussion, Mr. Richard Smith wished some memorandum to be drawn up and signed by Mr. Quin, to testify to the validity of the transaction. Mr. Quin had accordingly drawn up and subscribed a paper, which the Gallant General read to the House. The Petitiyner having announced his intention of bringing the subject before Parliamemt, and this intention having been made public in Limerick, a Gentleman who was a friend of Mr. Quin, remonstrated with him on the course he had followed, and induced him to endeavor to put a stop to the proceedings against him. In consequence of that advice, Mr. Quin wrote a memorandum, containing an offer to the Petitioner, with the view of inducing him to abandon his intention, which the Gallant General read to the House. When this was shewn to the Petitioner, he refused to relinquish his intention, as he should have considered himself equally culpable with Mr. Quin, if he had acceded to these terms, or if he had not brought the subject before Parliament. He was instructed by the Petitioner to state that he was ready to prove allegations, and that the documents alluded to were ready to be produced whenever the House wished for their production.

The Speaker stated, that before proceeding further in this business, he wished to call the attention of the House to the last case of the same description which had come before the House. The Honourable Member had been kind enough to communicate to him his intention on his entering the House. The House were aware how short the interval was he had, had for inquiry; but he had found a case in point, and that he should state to the House. The point to which he wished to direct the attention of the House was the first step of proceeding—whether the Petition should now be brought up or not. In 1811 there was an entry of a similar Petition having been offered to be presented, containing charges against Richard Mansel Phillips, Esq —The House ordered him to attend in his place on the 14th of June. If this case was to serve the Hon. [illegible] to direct the attendance of Mr. Quin on some succeding day, before the Petition was brought np. He would only add, that if this case were pursued, all farther observations at present would be unsuitable. When the Petition was brought up the case would of course be open to discussion. There might be other cases, but he hoped the House would forgive his inability to recollect any others.

Lord Castlereagh conceived it would be impossible to entertain the question till the party was heard. He suggested the propriety therefore of waiting till the Member was in his place, and ordering his attendance on a particular day.

Sir John Newport hoped as this was the last day for receiving Election Petitions, that this would not be considered a bar to their entertaining this case hereafter.

The Speaker stated that the proceedings related to a succeeding Election, and not to the past.

Sir Robert Wilson then moved, that the Honourable Wyndham Quin do attend in his place this day three weeks.—The Gallant General afterwards proposed a month, in order to give full time to the accused party.

Mr. W. Wynn suggested the propriety of naming an earlier day, as Mr. Quin might be on his way to this country.

Lord Castlereagh proposed eight days, on an understanding that the time might be extended, if Mr. Quin did not attend.

Sir Robert Wilson then moved the attendance of Mr. Quin in his place that day se'nnight.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE NORTHERN COUNTIES.

Mr. M. A. Taylor said, he should not trouble the House more than a single moment on the subject of the motion which, in pursuance to notice, he was now to submit to the House. The subject had more than once occupied the attention of the House last Session. There was not a Gentleman in the House who did not agree that the four Northern Counties ought not to be put on the same footing with the other Counties having Assizes twice a year. It was also fortunate that his Majesty's Ministers had made some progress towards carrying a plan into execution for putting these Counties on the same footing with the others.—The Honourable Member then moved, that an humble Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, representing that the House having considered the Report of a Select Committee on the subject of the Administration of Justice in the Four Northern Counties, humbly request his Royal Highness to adopt such measures as will give to the Counties of Westmorland, Northumberland, Comberland, Durham, and the Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the benefit of a Gaol Delivery and Assizes twice a year, and to assure his Royal Highness that the House would make good any expences attending the same.

The Solicitor General stated, that the subject had been some time under the consideration of his Majesty's Government. In the Report of the Committee, no specific mode by which the advantage could be obtained was pointed out.—He could only assure the House, that the subject was now under the consideration of his Majesty's Government, and that an arrangement was now in contemplation which would, he believed, give general satisfaction.

Mr. Denman said, it was now above a twelve-month since the subject had been brought forward, and nearly a twelve-month since the Report of the Select Committee had been received. yet no steps had been taken to put the Northern Counties on a footing with the other Counties. It appeared clear that these Counties had a right to expect that something should have been [illegible] tion, and that the benefit of having assizes twice a year was to be communicated to the Northern Counties, without multiplying the number of the Judges, an evil which was very much to be deprecated by any one who regarded the independence of the bar. It was a singular thing, however, that at a time when it was imagined that the present number of Judges was not sufficient, that an experiment should have been tried whether the business could be done with a smaller number; for during the greater part of the last year, the two chief Courts in Westminister Hall had been left without their full number of Judges. This, he thought, implied culpable remissness on the part of his Majesty's Government. as the resignation of the two late Chief Justices might have been long foreseen. He wished some plan had been submitted to the House for the improvement of the state of the administration of justice throughout the Circuits. In the Midland Circuit there was great ground of complaint, as well as in the Northen one. There were now 100 prisoners, besides those in Warwick, who generally amounted to 200, so that when the Assizes were held, there would probably be 400 prisoners to be tried by a single Judge. He however, heartily approved of the motion, and it was made more imperative on them by the state of the gaols, which made a twelve months' imprisonment a serious punishment indeed [hear!].

Lord Castlereagh rebutted the charge of supineness, which had been made against the Administration. The remedy for the evil complained of was not easily found, as had been asserted. In proof of this he should mention, that two great authorities had differed upon it, viz, the Hon. and Learned Mover and the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, who made this charge upon the Government. The Hon. and Learned Mover had given it as his opinion, that the remedy was to be effected by incressing the number of the Judges, but the Hon. and Learned Gentleman who had spoken last (Mr. Denman) had thought nothing so fatal as this. The real difficulty was so to distribute the time of the Judges, overwhelmed as

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they were with business, as to enable them to perform this additional duty. As the House seemed disposed to receive the motion with unanimity, he should not trouble it with further remarks.

Mr. A. Taylor said, that if he was aware that the state of the general administeration of justice was to have been discussed, he should have made some observations on the subject, but he thought it hardly necessary, on the present occasion, as the only question was as to the Northen Counties, which were in a worse state than the rest of the kingdom [hear!].

Mr. H. Calvert observed, that a more equal division of the year between the Assizes would be highly desirable; as the Assizes now took place at the end of three months and of nine.

Sir F. Burdett presented a Petition from Thomas Chapman, praying the House to inquire into some invention which he had made.

POORS' LAWS.

Mr. S. Bourne gave notice, that on Tuesday next he should move for a Committee on the Poor,' Laws.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRINCE REGENT.

Lord Castlereagh presented a Message from the Prince Regent, which was read from the Chair :—

" GEORGE P. R.

" The Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, acquaints the House of Commons that the sum of 58,000l. per annum, which, in the distribution of his Majesty's Civil List Revenue, was appropriated to the maintenance of the establishment, and to the support of the honour and dignity of the Queen, having, by the lamented demise of her Majesty, become disposable by his Royal Highness for the general purposes of the Civil List, the Prince Regent places this sum at the disposal of Parliament. He thinks it, at the same, exist certain claims upon it, to the whose saving, wl ich he recommends to the justice and liberality of the House of Commons. These claims are founded on the faithful services of the persons who formed the separate establishment of her late Majesty, and are limited to those services.

" The Prince Regent is satisfied that he may confidently rely on the loyal attachment of the House of Commons, to enable him, upon the reduction of that establishment, to grant to the several individuals belonging to it such allowances as it has been usual for the Crown to bestow on former occasions, when the Royal Family has been visited with a similar affliction.

" G. P. R."

Lord Castlereagh then said, he should move an Address of Thanks to his Royal Highness for his gracious Message, and to assure him that the House would take it into their immediate consideration. The course which he afterwards intended to pursue was, to move that it be referred to a Committee.

The Address was then agreed to, and ordered to be presented by the Members of the House who are Members of the Privy Council.

Selections.

JEANIE AND EFFIE DEANS,

IN THE SECOND SERIES OF THE TALES OF MY LANDLORD.

It is not, we believe, generally known, that the celebrated tale of " The Heart of Mid Lothian" is founded on fact, and that its heroines resided for the greatest part of their lives in the immediate neighbourhood of Dumfries. Of these facts, however, our readers will entertain no doubt, when they shall have perused the following narrative, which we have been obligingly permitted to extract from a memorandum, made by a lady long before the last series of the Tales of my Landlord had been announced, and we distinctly pledge ourselves to the public for the unthenticity of its contents.

Extract.—" As my kitchen and my parlour were not very far from each other, I one days went in to purchase chickens from a person I heard offering them for sale. This was a little stout-looking woman, who seemed between 70 and 80 years of age. She was almost covered with a tartan plaid; and her cap had over it a black silk hood tied under the chin—a piece of dress still much in use among elderly women in that rank of life in Scotland. Her eyes were dark and remarkably lively and intelligent. I entered into conversation with her, and began by asking how she maiutained herself, &c. She said, that in winter she *fitted stockings*, that is, knitted feet to country people's stockings, an employment which bears about the same relation to stocking making, that cobbling does to shoemaking, and is, of course, both less profitable & less *dignified*. She added, that she taught a few children to read, and in summer, " whiles reared a wheen chickens." After some more conversation, during which I was more pleased with the good sense and naivete of the old woman.s remarks, she rose to go away. I then asked her name. Her countenance was suddenly clouded; her colour highly rose; and she said gravely, or rather solemnly, " My name is *Helen Walker*—but your husband kens weel about me." In the evening I mentioned to Mr.——the new acquaintance I had made, and how much I had been pleased; and I inquired what was remarkable in the history of the poor woman. Mr.—— said, there were few more extraordinary persons than Helen Walker, She had been early left an orphan with the charge of a sister considerably younger than herself by her exertions.—It will not be easy to conceive her feelings, when she heard that this only sister must be tried by the laws of her country for *child murder*, and herself called upon as the principal witness against her. The counsel for the prisoner told Helen, that if she could declare that her sister had made any preparation. however slight, or had giver her any intimation whatever, such a statement would save her sister's life. Helen said, " It is impossible for me, sir, to give my oath to a falsehood, and whatever be the consequence, I will give my evidence according to my conscience." The trial came on. The sister was found guilty and condemned. In removing the prisoner from the bar, she was heard to say to her sister, " O, Nelly, ye hae been the cause of my death." Helen replied, " Ye ken I buid speak the truth."

" In Scotland, six weeks must elapse between the sentence and its execution; and Helen availed hereself of it. The very day of her sister's condemnation she got a petition drawn up, stating the peculiar circumstances of the case; and that same night she set out on foot from Dumfries to London, without introduction or recommendation. She presented herself in her tartan plaid and country attire before John Duke of Argyll, (after having watched three days at his door) just as he was stepping into his carriage, and delivered her petition. Herself and her story interested him so much, that he immediately procured the pardon she solicited, which was forwarded to Dumfries, and Helen returned, having performed her meritorious journey on foot, in the course of a few weeks.

" I was so strongly interested in this narrative, that I earnestly wished to prosecute my acquaintance with Helen Walker; but as I was to leave the country next day, I was obliged to postpone it till my return in spring, when my first walk was to Helen's cottage. She had died a short time before. My regret was extreme; and I endeavoured to obtain some account of her, from a woman who inhabited the other end of the house, I inquired if Helen had ever spoken of her past history, journey to London, &c. " Na," said the old woman, " Helen was a wily body, and whenever ony o'the neebors speer'd ony thing aboot it. she aye changed the discourse." In short, every answer that I received only served to raise my opinion of Helen Walker, who could unite so much prudence with so much heroism and virtue."

Helen Walker lived on the romantic banks of the Clouden, a little way above the bridge, by which the road from Dumfries to Sanquhar crosses that beautiful stream. The name of her sister is said to have been Tibby (Isabella), and it is known that, after her liberation from Dumfries jail, the was united in mariage to the father of the little innocent, whose premature death had brought her life into jeopardy, and that she lived with him in the north of England, where Helen used occasionally to visit her. The interview betwixt Helen and Mrs.——above described, took place in October 1786, and the remains of the old woman were interred in the churchyard of Irongray, in spring 1787, without a stone to mark the spot where they are deposited."—

KINLOCH BEQUEST, in trust to the scottish hospital for specific purposes.—William Kinloch, Esq., late of Calcutta, by his last will and testament, bearing date the 7th of March 1812, after leaving an annuity to his mother, several legacies to his relations and friends, and the sum of £3000. to the poor of the parish of Arbuthnot, in the country of Kincardine, whose he made in the manner the residue viz.'—" Lastly,—The residue of my estate, both real and personal, (after the several payments before-mentioned shall have been provided for and secured,) I bequeath, may be lodged in the British funds at interest, under the management of the governor and managers of the fund instituted in London, for the relief of poor and indigent *Seotsmen*; and that the interest of this the residue of my estate may be received annually, (by said governor and managers of said institution,)together with a sum from the principal annually, equal to one-fourth part of the interest; and that said interest, together whit the said part of the principal, be paid annually by the said governor and managers of the said fund or institution, to poor and disabled Scotsmen in distress, who may have lost their legs, or arms eye-sight, or otherwise wounded in the army or navy, in the service of their country; and I request that the governor and managers, for the time being of the said fund or institution, may continue to distribute the interest of this the residue of my estate, together with a sum from the principal, annually, equal to one.fourth of the interest, to disabled Scotsmen, who have served their country as above described, only until such time as the residue of my said estate is reduced to the sum of £2000, sterling; and then the whole £2000. to be divided at once."—Mr. Kinloch died in the month of July 1812; and his will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury; his executors being John Hutchinson Ferguson, Esq.; David Clark, Esq., and James Dunlop, Esq., of Calcutta; William Fairlie, Esq., of London; and the Rev. John Gourlay, minister of Arbuthnot.—The Court of Chancery, upon the proper application, has made several regulations respecting the appropriation of this sum, which amounts at present to £76,495. 7s. 2d.. 3 per Cent Consolidated Annuities, subject to the deduction of certain claims and expenses found due by the master.

PRICE CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
Cotton Ahmood,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds or 7 Cwt.	230	0	00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		260	0	00
Ditto Bownaghur,		205	0	00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		235	0	00
Ditto Limree Wudwan,	New.	207	0	00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		285	0	00
Ditto Kutch,	on board.	205	0	00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		215	0	00
Mangrole and Pore,	nominal	205	0	00
Bengal Rice 1 sort,	per Bag	10	0	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	8	0	00
Ditto Moongey,	do. do.	6	0	50
Sugar Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	30	0	00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	28	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Canister,	per Maund of 41¼ seers 1 sort,	7	0	00
Ditto China in Chest,	per Maund of 41 seers	6	1	00
Ditto 2 sort,		6	0	00
Sugar Candy Chinchu,	per Surat Maund of 434 seers	10	2	00
Ditto do. Canton.	do. do.	10	0	00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	9	0	00
Raw Silk Nankeen,	per pucka seer	17	2	00
Raw Silk Canton, 1 st.	15 seers to a B'bay Maund	17	0	00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	16	2	00
Ditto do. 3 do.	do. do.	16	0	00
Salt petre,	per Bag	18	0	00
Gunnees,	per 100	18	0	00
Benjamin 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 40 seers or 37¼ lb.	20	0	00
Ditto Europe marke,	Ditto Ditto	40	0	00
Ghee Caranchy,	per Bombay Maund	7	2	00
Wheat Jamboosser,	per Cy. of 8 Parah	28	0	00
Wheat Surat,		32	0	00
Gram Surat, new.	per ditto do.	19	0	00
Paddy,	per ditto Moora	30	0	00
Cocoanut Oil,	per B'bay Maund	3	1	00
Jengely do.	per do.	3	3	00
Pepper Tellichery,	per Cy. of 4 Robins	135	0	00
Bhatcole,	ditto	142	0	00
Ditto Eastern,	per do. of 21 maunds	130	0	00
Ginger Bengal,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds or 821 lbs.	62	0	00
—— Malabar	per Bombay Candy of 22 Mds. or 616lbs.	52	0	00
Turmeric Bengal,	per Surat Candy,	40	0	00
Hemp Concan,	per Bombay Candy,	115	0	00
Ghanty,	per Ditto	105	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy,	80	0	00
Cardamums 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 42 seers	70	0	00
Sandal Wood 1 sort,	at 40 to 50 pieces to a Cy. of 21 Mds. or 588 lb	180	0	00
Ditto 2 do.	70 and 80 do. do.	150	0	00
Ditto 3 do.	do. do.	120	0	00
Beetlenut white Malay,	per Bombay Maund of 21 Maunds	60	0	00
—— Malabar,	Bombay Candy,	58	0	0
Coir Lacadavie,	Cy. of 21 Mds.	57	0	00
Copra New,	per do. of 4 Robins	50	0	00
Dammer Malacca Raw,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds	40	0	00
Ditto boiled,		45	0	00
Sago,	per Maund	20	0	00
Quick Silver,	per Surat Maund	40	0	00
Vermillion,	per Bundle	1	75	
Camphor China,	per Maund of 42 seers	28	0	00
Tin in large slab,	per Maund 40 seers	11	2	00
Tutenague,	per Surat Maund	11	2	00
Elephants teeth Europe,	per do. do.	50	0	00
Nutmegs	per pound	2	1	00
Mace,	per pound	3	2	00
Cassia,	do. do.	0	2	25
Cloves, 1 sort,	per S. Maund	68	0	00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	55	0	00
Coffee Mocha,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	19	0	00
Ditto Java,	ditto		none	
Ditto Bourbon,	ditto		none	
Almonds,	per do. do.	4	0	00
Kismis,	do. do. do.	4	2	00
Hing Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	12	0	00
Brimstone,	per 2 Surat Mds. 27 Candy	75	0	00
Cochineal,	per pound	17	0	00
Saffron, Free of Oil,	per do.	40	0	00
Iron Swedish,	per Surat Candy	55	0	00
Ditto English,	ditto	40	0	00
Ditto Malwan,	ditto	45	0	00
Steel in Tub,	per Cwt.	11	0	00
Ditto Bundles,	ditto.	14	0	00
Pig lead,	per do.	9	2	00
Copper, Sheathing,	per Surat Maund	22	0	00
Ditto plate,	per do. do.	22	2	00
Copper Nails,	per Cwt.	60	0	00
Brass, Ditto,	ditto	42	0	00
Tar,	per Barrel	30	0	00
Tin Plates,	per Chest	19	0	00
Red lead,	per Cwt.	11	0	00
White lead,	per do.	14	0	00
Brandy,	per Gallon	2	0	00
Gin,	per large case	30	0	00
Arrack Columbo,	per Gallon	1	2	00
In Bond,				
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	217	2	00
German Crowns,	per 100	212	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	490	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	478	1	00

Remittance to England at six months 2 4 per Rupee

Freight to England, nominal 7 £. per Ton.

Loose Freight 5 £.

Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 108 per 100 Sicca. on Madras. par.

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